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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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THREESCORE AND TEN.

Who reach their three-score years and ten
As I have mine, without a sigh,
Are either more or less than men—
Not such am I.

I am not of them; life to me
Has been a strange, bewildered dream,
Wherein I know not things that be
From things that seem.

I thought, I hoped, I knew one thing,
And had one gift, when I was young—
The impulse and the power to sing,
And so I sung.

To have a place in the high choir
Of poets and deserve the same—
What more could mortal man desire
Than poet's fame.

I sought it long, but never found;
The choir so full was and so strong
The jubilant voices there, they drowned
My simple song.

Men would not hear me then, and now
I care not, I accept my fate.
When white hairs thatch the furrowed brow
Crowns come too late!

The best of life went long ago
From me; it was not much at best;
Only the love that young hearts know,
The dear unrest.

Back on my past, through gathering tears,
Once more I cast my eyes, and see
Bright shapes that in my better years
Surrounded me!

They left me here, they left me there,
Went down dark pathways, one by one—
The wise, the great, the young, the fair;
But I went on.

And I go on! And bad or good,
The old allotted years of men
I have endured as best I could,
Three-score and ten!

—Richard Henry Stoddard.

The Knot in the Pearls.

She was young and remarkably pretty, with the prettiness that is quite unmistakable and generally acknowledged, that can even triumph over a frock that is not quite fresh or a style of hairdressing that is not altogether suitable. But then, in her case, it was such charming hair, so bright, and so curly, that he told himself fashionable dressing, which would have reduced her head to the level of repetition of all the other heads in the room, would have been a mistake, a piece of vandalism. And as for the dress, that was, at any rate, simple—although of the kind that is not expensive, or even particularly tasteful—and he managed to overlook it. Yet that was something of a feat—to his credit or not, as you looked at the matter—for he had the reputation of being one of the most fastidious men in London. Moreover, the child—she was only a child, as he admitted—had absolutely no conversation.

And she was eighteen and badly dressed, while he owned to thirty-five, and was well known as an accomplished man of the most sensitive, most exquisite taste.

The woman wasn't born, his friends had been in the habit of saying, who could entirely reach up to his standard of perfection; among themselves they had often pictured her, the nearest thing possible, the woman he would surrender to, and she was cultured and witty, delicately sympathetic, daintily beautiful, and certainly beautifully dressed to the last little detail. And it must be admitted that he had always so pictured her himself.

"After all!" they said. "So, after all, the usual thing attracts him! Of course, she's sweetly pretty, and he'll choose her frocks!" They didn't feel any less pleasure in their idol because, at last, they had discovered his feet of clay; they were, indeed, enthusiastically inclined to applaud their newer and more homely view of him, and they let the girl with the heaven-searching eyes absorb him, while they looked on in an attitude distinctively suggestive of hand-clapping.

"After all!" they would chorus, and someone would invariably add, "Well, he'll know how to spend the money!" Yet it was common knowledge that he was not overburdened with money, having been, apparently, too overburdened with brains to acquire it in any quantity.

And all the time he was with her he thought only of her eyes and his own power to waylay them from heaven. But when he was not with her, many of his thoughts circled round the cheap row of pearls she invariably wore, and his mind, attuned to great subjects, took to itself a holiday and spent it in wondering why she tied a knot in them.

Was it of set design or did she really think they looked better knotted? There had come into his mind, the first time he saw her, an old saying, long forgotten, that a girl knots her pearls when she wants a love letter. Now did this girl of the innocent eyes in this manner deliberately advertise a want? And was it simply a love letter that she wanted, as one might covet a rare curio, or, say, a first edition? (He said, a first edition.) Or was it not, perhaps, a letter from a particular person she had set her heart on? Someone who might see the touching little indication of readiness to receive a tenderly worded epistle; someone who, it was hoped, would be ready, would be eager to comply? Although this last possibility undoubtedly put the girl in the better light, it is noteworthy that it was not the idea he honestly favored.

He followed the little story further. For if the knot was the result of anything more than merest accident, or other than a clumsy device for keeping the row tightly around her white throat, then, since, as far as he knew, the knot was never untied, also, as far as he knew, she did not get her letter. The blue eyes were sometimes pathetic; in time it grew to hurting him that she should even possibly want what he could have so easily supplied. The whole question, as childish as she was, and as strangely engrossing, haunted and disturbed his leisure, and one night, having just left her, he sat down and wrote her the letter.

The bulk of the talents for which people praised him were in the habit of emerging from the point of his pen, and the letter was worthy of his reputation without being at all above her power of appreciation—even supposing she was in all things as young as she looked. It was simple, in fact, as her speech, and as beautiful, after its fashion, as her eyes; and, reading it over, he knew he had never done anything better. But he wasn't as mad as he might have looked—if anyone could have seen him—and he only posted it into his pocket. Having been written to her, it was sacredly hers, and to have it about him gave him a feeling of pleasure he acknowledged with a laugh, and for once did not try to account for in words.

After that he wrote her a letter every time he saw her, and, but that something happened about the sixth time, it is a matter to wonder at how far he would have allowed his pockets to bulge.

What occurred was of the most commonplace description. In hunting for something else, he dropped one of the letters at her feet. She caught it up with a little cry, "Why, it's addressed to me" If he had not stopped her she would have opened it there and then.

But he couldn't prevent her keeping it nor prevent himself seeing the laugh in her eyes—a stray gleam that seemed to cast a new light on the pathways to heaven.

"If you like it," he said, "there are more;" and he took out the pack, turning it over.

"But, if they're mine, I would much rather have them at once!" she cried. "If they're mine, you have not right to keep them!"

To tempt her into pleading for them, into more laughter, into quite a torrent of teasing and excited speech, he held out as long as he could. In the end she went off with her letters.

"I'm convinced it's some rubbish," she threw at him in parting; "and I do want to see just how silly you are!"

"Will you tell me how silly you think me?" he asked.

"If you're silly—enough," said she.

Of course, he expected an answer—expected it feverishly, filled with a boyish impatience and unrest he had never surpassed in his boyhood. When it came, it was like her, he told himself; and it was certainly put in few words, if that was really like her, and his doubts on that subject were brand new ones. "Will you come and see me?" she wrote, naming an hour. Of course he went—praying the while that he should find her alone.

And she was alone; so far, he quickly saw the realization of his wish. Yet for the moment, as he advanced toward her up the long room, he hardly knew her—hardly recognized her unadorned beauty, the child of the dowdy frocks, in the perfectly dressed girl now waiting for him with laughter and blushes chasing each other on her bewildering face. For the first time in his life he found nothing to say, and so she was forced to begin. She seemed not unwilling.

"Your letters are charming," she said. She put up a hand to the imitation pearls, side by side with some that looked priceless, among the laces at her neck, and twisted them round to show him they were unknotted.

"Your letters are charming," she repeated, with the least little break in her voice. Then she brightened and smiled. "And what do you think of my frock?"

"I think it is—charming," he said. She came nearer to him.

"Will you answer me something?" she asked.

"Yes—yes—anything!"

"Only this—which sort of frock do you like me in best?"

"This," he said, true to his creed. This—I suppose. Oh, my darling, we are starting at the wrong end, but if you keep the letters we shan't be able to afford such frocks!"

"I wouldn't give up the letters for anything," she declared.

"I go with the letters," he said.

Again the laugh in her eyes. "And I'd rather give up the letters than you, she smiled.

"Then hang the frocks!" he cried and would have caught her to him, but she warded him off.

"Stop, do stop"—then she blushed—"for a——Stop, won't you, please! Then don't you know really? Don't you truly know?"

"What?"

"That I've more frocks and more money to buy new ones than I know what to do with, and—and"——

"Do you mean to tell me?"——

"Let me tell you. I mean, I had the childish idea—I see now how childish it was—to try and pass myself off in your society as a poor American girl for a change. And it was a failure, fright as I looked—it was a failure, with just one exception. You are the exception, and until now I have never felt quite, quite sure that even you could be excepted." Into her eyes crept their pathetic look.

"My dearest," he cried, "just for your sweet self I loved you! On my honor, I did not know, and I loved you because I could not help it."

This time she did not ward him off

"No woman wants to be loved for any other reason," she said; "and I shan't mind the money and things any more."

"And the knot in the pearls?" he asked, later.

"I knotted them at first because it seemed, somehow, in keeping with the stupid sort of girl I was to be. But when I noticed how you always stared at them, I kept them knotted to"——

"Well, why?"

"To keep you—staring!" she laughed

"And did you never find out?"——

"Oh!" she interrupted, "I asked just every one why a knot in a row of pearls should make a wise man—any man—stare so. I was always asking until some one told me about the old saying of the love letter, and then"——

"And then?"

"And then"—— She still hesitated.

"By then"—— he amended.

"Oh, I'd like to finish," she said bravely. "By then, I was so anxious for your letters I couldn't untie it. You see," she almost whispered, "my heart was caught in the knot and it wouldn't untie until you helped me."—New York American.

ARE LOSING INTEREST.

CUBA AND CANADA NOT ANXIOUS FOR RECIPROCITY.

All Markets Better For Cuba Than One Market Only, While Canada Will Not Sacrifice Her Domestic Industries by Tariff Concessions.

In the following comment by the free trade Springfield Republican there is more of fact than is customary in that newspaper's discussion of tariff matters:

"Cuba is reported to be losing interest in the adoption of reciprocity by the United States. It is finding itself able to get along very tolerably without reciprocity. One of the Minnesota Congressmen say the people of that State are becoming more and more concerned about reciprocity with Canada, but Canada's interest in reciprocity, under repeated rebuffs from the United States, has been declining as interest on this side has been increasing."

It is undoubtedly true that Cuba is caring less and less about reciprocity. She never really cared very much about it. The scheme of tying up Cuba with a bargain that in the long run was sure to be a bad one for her, while it was a viciously unfair and injurious bargain for the sugar and tobacco producers of the United States, originated with Havemeyer's Sugar Trust. Cuba was not solicitous about the arrangement. Hevemeyer was. The Sugar Trust literary bureau was for a time successful in exploiting the idea that a moral obligation was involved on the part of the United States. Many sincere and conscientious people supported the reciprocity proposition on that ground solely. They recognized its injustice to a large and important body of domestic producers, but they felt bound to redeem a promise which they were persuaded to believe had been made at some time by somebody. They seem to have lost sight of the fact that nobody had the shadow of a right to make such a promise or the power to carry it out—that is, nobody but the United States Congress. There is, we believe, no pretense than Congress ever made such a promise.

But the moral obligation plea so shrewdly worked up by the Sugar Trust finally flattened out. For a long time past it has been patent to the dullest comprehension that there is no moral obligation in the case; merely a business deal in which a favored number of American manufacturing and commercial interests stand to get greatly the best of the arrangement, while the Cuban people, outside of those identified with the affairs of the Sugar Trust and the Tobacco and Cigar Trust, are certain to be injured more by cutting themselves off from the world's markets than they would be benefited by giving to the United States a monopoly of Cuban trade. This is a view now very generally held in Cuba. It explains why Cuba is "losing interest in the adoption of reciprocity by the United States."

Similarly true is the Republican's assertion that "Canada's interest in reciprocity, under repeated rebuffs from the United States, has been declining as interest on this side has been increasing." Canada has found out that the United States, even if it would consent to any sort of reciprocity, certainly would not consent to a reciprocity limited strictly to natural products. Both Canada and the United States are sellers of natural products. Neither is a buyer. Canada would have much to gain by such reciprocity. The farmers, lumbermen and fishermen of the United States would be the losers. Finding that no such jughandled swap can be made, Canada has naturally lost interest in reciprocity. Nobody in Canada, possibly excepting the farming, lumber and fishing interests, favors reciprocity in manufactures. Reciprocity in manufactures would virtually kill every Canadian manufacturing industry. Reciprocity of this kind, with a preference in favor of the United States, would not fail to bitterly offend Great Britain, to say nothing of Germany, France and the rest of the world. It is doubtful whether the British Government would tolerate an arrangement so unfair and so injurious to the manufacturing interests of the United Kingdom. On Monday of this week this very question was under discussion in the House of Lords. The cable report says:

"The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said the Government considered that the time had come when they should endeavor to find some means of ascertaining whether it was possible to obtain closer fiscal union with the Colonies; to find some means of protecting them if they were subjected to ill-treatment in consequence of the preferential treatment thy granted to the mother country, and to discover means of protecting British interests against inequitable competition."

Closer fiscal union with the Colonies, and the vital need of discovering "means of protecting British interests against inequitable competition," such is and must be British policy. In these circumstances is it to be for a moment supposed that Canada, for the sake of enriching the manufacturers of the United States, will enter into a reciprocity arrangement that will stifle her own industries and at the same time subject British interests to a still more "inequitable competition" than that which is now complained of? Such a proceeding on Canada's part is out of the question. That is why Canada is losing interest in the reciprocity game. That is why the National Reciprocity League and its Minnesota branch, that is especially devoted to the Canadian part of the project, are wasting their time. All the facts and conditions are against any general scheme of reciprocity between Canada and the United States. There will be reciprocity when Canada becomes an integral part of the United States; not before.

A Pretense.

Since it has been shown that there are ways to get at the trusts through the present laws without reducing import duties, the Democratic politicians have lost much of their righteous zeal against these terrible (?) trusts. Their indignation was really against the tariff, but they pretended to be after the trusts simply to get a chance to attack the tariff.—Harrisonburg (Va.) Spirit of the Valley.

LAMENT OF A BRITISHER

HOW AMERICAN INVENTIONS ARE CAPTURING FOREIGN MARKETS.

Striking Lament of a British Writer Over the Crowding Out of English by American Manufacturers in All the Leading Lines of Goods.

To understand the prevailing belief among the Britishers that they must do something to prevent American manufacturers from crowding their own out of their home markets one has only to read a little book that has of late had a great popular sale over there. It is entitled "The American Invaders." A reprint of it is now circulating in this country.

"Men sometimes speak," says this English author, "as though the dramatic coup of a Morgan when he acquired control of one of our great shipping lines, or of a Schwab who out bids our steel-makers, or of Philadelphia bridge builders who capture the orders for our biggest viaducts comprise this invasion. They do not. Such items are merely the sensational incidents in a vast campaign. The real invasion goes on unceasingly and without noise or show in five hundred industries at once. From shaving soap to electric motors, and from shirt waists to telephones, the American is clearing the field.

"Walk down the main thoroughfares in any of our great cities—London or Glasgow or Liverpool. Take, for instance, Holborn viaduct, and see there the great blocks of office buildings mainly given over to the London representatives of American manufacturers. Notice the candy stores, the ice-cream soda fountains, the American shoe stores, in our streets.

"Bryant & May, the once great English match firm, which has no competitors and paid dividends of 20 percent per annum, were driven out of the field by the American Match Trust. Having shown Bryant & May that they could take their market away from them by selling better matches at cheaper prices, the trust offered to take over their factories and guarantee them interest at 14 percent on their agreed value. The entire English match industry and trade passed on this basis into American hands.

"The most serious aspect of the American invasion," says the author, "is that nearly every new industry created in England for 15 years past is under American control. What are the chief new features in London life? They are, I take it, the telephone, the portable camera, the phonograph, the electric street car, the automobile, the typewriter, passenger elevators in houses and the multiplication of machine tools. In every one of these save the petroleum automobile, the American maker is supreme; in several he is the monopolist. These new industries, be it noted, are enormously profitable; the men they employ are highly paid mechanics and prices rule high.

"Take the typewriter. Machines are brought to England from New York and Boston to the average value of considerably over £4,000 a week. The cost of the raw material used in the typewriter is comparatively trivial, and the greater part of this outlay goes to high wages for skilled labor. Time after time English firms have endeavored to acquire this trade, but in vain. At the present moment the only serious competitor with the American machine for office use is a Canadian typewriter, the Empire."

When the English government established a national telephone service as part of the general postoffice department, it tried to get its telephone instruments from English makers. But no English firm was ready to supply them, and the big order went to the Western Electric company of Chicago. Many million pounds sterling are to be spent within the next few years by England on telephonic instruments, and English makers seem to be entirely out of it.

In Parliament at the last session bills were presented covering the construction of electric railroads that will cost $120,000,000, and here again the American constructors are taking the bulk of the business. The author says that about one-half of the motors on the street cars in Great Britain are American-made. All the new London underground roads are equipped from American shops.

In things domestic America has also carried England by storm. From sewing machines to carpet sweepers the English home is filled with things made in America. Three out of every four English women wear American shirt waists.

Turning to printing the writer says: "Here the American makers are absolutely masters of the field. No first-class daily or weekly paper now when laying down an entirely new plant would think of anything but American presses." The Hoe machines are used by every leading London newspaper with one exception. The provincial newspapers are rapidly equipping themselves in the same way.

The American machine tool is seen everywhere in English workshops. At the great Woolwich Arsenal 50 annealing furnaces are in use. In Sheffield itself, the home of English tools, the makers are now using American apparatus and patterns and paying American inventors heavy royalties. Moreover, the writer of this book declares that what is true of England is also true of her colonies, where American goods, particularly manufactures of steel and iron, are crowding out the English.

Seeking to account for this state of things the writer says that the American business man is more enterprising and works harder than his English competitor, and that the American workman does more work for the same money than his English cousin.

A Tax on Stoutness.

The municipal council of a little Swedish town has just introduced a progressive tax on stoutness. Below 135 pounds one is free from tax, from 135 pounds to 200 pounds one has to pay 3.12 a year, while from 200 pounds to 270 pounds the impost is $6. As to great weights they will be a luxury for millionaires. One has to pay $6 for every twenty pounds in excess of 270 pounds.

PREFER LONELINESS.

Celebrities Who Hate Even the Sight of Man.

Of all the famous people with an undying hatred of being loked at or having strangers round them Rudyard Kipling is one of the chief. He takes extraordinary pains to avoid the usual consequences of fame—so much so that he has recently given up the house he had lived in so long, and was so attached to, and fled from the face of man. He settled years ago in a secluded house in the little village of Rottingdean, near the Brighton, hoping to escape the world at large. But he was soon found and beseiged by admirers.

Finally, char-a-banc owners took to running special Kipling excursions from Leighton, bringing wagonloads of people to see the house and plot to get a view of its owner. This was so exactly opposite to the tastes and wishes of the famous author that he recently stole away inland—much as he loves the sea—to a spot among the Sussex hills, near Burwash, far from any road or railway station, where he bought a fine old farmstead, buried in the depths of the country. Every year he goes to South Africa for a spell and avoids society as much as possible. He has the name for being rude and curt, which blief arises solely from his horror of being pestered.

Another strong objector to fame and inspection and fuss of any kind is Marconi, the electrical genius of the day. His pet method is to take a remote country cottage for a holiday or for study, and hide himself completely, so that no interviewer or photographer can rout him out and torture him. If one abode becomes known he shifts to another, and does nearly all his work either alone or with a single colleague. He is so "followed up"—especially when in America—that he sometimes finds the papers publish his intentions of going away to some retreat for a day or two, upon which he quietly goes in a practically opposite direction; and baffled reporters have even declared that he drops hints of his intentions of going to a certain place, and then quietly chuckles to himself and goes elsewhere, leaving the pursuers lamenting.

The greatest lover of solitude in Britain, however, is Lord Salisbury, who inherits the peculiarity, in addition to acquiring it. When he was not forced to be in the centre of the wheels—even then he was far lonelier than most politicians—during his premiership, he used to steal away in a little brougham—often a four-wheeled cab—to King's Cross, and bury himself in the recesses of Hatfield as long as possible. The place itself is sternly secluded; and even when political garden parties had to be given there the ex-premier often contrived to escape and get away by himself. His father was an even stronger lover of solitude, and had all the windows and outlets by which it was possible to see any part of the house from outside the ground bricked up or covered in, and no one but members of the household staff was allowed inside the gates.

Lord Salisbury gets a carriage reserved for him when traveling by rail on any arranged journey, and when traveling a short distance in a public carriage busies himself in a book, and if often noticed at all by the other travelers.

But of all famous people who detest being surrounded is Rockefeller, the oil' king, and the richest man in the world. He passes from one house to another, often seeking solitude in the little cotages built for him in the Adirondacks and other semi-wild districts, seeking always to keep away from the world at large. His chief exercise is digging, at which he never misses at least one hour's work a day, and he goes into large cities as little as possible.

Having a good many enemies—on paper, at least—he has often been warned against the danger of isolating himself, for it is said he gets—or used to get— an average of two letters a week whose writers threatened to shoot him. To these and the warnings he pays not the slightest attention, but, if he finds himself worried by curious people in one spot, simply moves to another.—London Answers.

The Intelligent Snake.

The naturalist John Burroughs is opposed to nature books that treat of animals too imaginatively—that impute to animals sentiments of love, pity, tenderness and refinement.

"Sometimes in reading one of these nature stories I am reminded," Mr. Burroughs said one day, "of the story of the intelligent copperhead. This story is quite as true as many that are implicitly credited.

"According to it, there was a man who had the habit of teasing copperheads. He would find a copperhead's hole, and then he would wait beside it till the snake returned—till it had got so far into the hole that only the end of its tail protruded. This he would seize, and with a quick movement he would throw the snake 20 or 30 feet away.

"One day the man did this to a copperhead of unusual intelligence. The snake on alighting did not make for its hole again immediately, as the others had always done; but it lay still and regarded its tormentor, thinking. For a long while it thought. Then, very slowly, it approached the hole, turned around and entered backward—entered tail first—sneering slightly at the man whom it had thus duped."—New York Tribune.

Bearded Women of France.

Women with beards have been occupying the attention of a couple of French doctors, who have collected elaborate statistics on the subject. They have found that in France 290 out of every 1000 sane women have beards. Of these 230 have only a slight down upon their faces, hardly visible to the naked eye; 40 have beards which are distinctly visible and ten in every 1000 have well-developed whiskers. An examination of 1000 insane women showed that beards were more common among them than among their more fortunate sisters. Of the 1000 examined 491 had slight beards and 50 whiskers which would have done credit to faces of the sterner sex.

DARING DASH FOR LIBERTY

Convicts Overpower Prison Officials After a Desperate Battle.

MILITIAMEN SENT IN PURSUIT

Warden and Guards of a California Penitentiary Used as Shields From Bullets—Two Officials Killed and One Wounded—Others Held as Hostages—Reported Fight With a Posse.

Folsom, Cal. -- Thirteen desperate prisoners confined in the Folsom Penitentiary made a successful break for liberty at the breakfast hour. After a fierce fight in the Captain's office, during which William L. Cotter, a guard, was killed; C. J. Cochrane, a turnkey, was fatally stabbed, and W. C. Palmers, another prison officer, was wounded, the convicts seized arms and ammunition, and, using the Warden and other officers as shields, escaped. It was believed they intended making for the Bald Mountains. State troops ordered out by Governor Pardee proceeded to the scene.

The convicts made their break for liberty about 7 a. m. They went to the office of R. J. Murphy, Captain of the guard, and seized Warden Wilkinson, his grandson, Harry Wilkinson; Captain Murphy, and several other officers and guards.

A desperate fight took place. The convicts were armed with knives and razors, and with these they assaulted Warden Wilkinson and his officers. The Warden's clothing was slashed into shreds with a razor, but the blade did not touch the flesh. Turnkey Cochrane fought the convicts with a chair, raining blows upon them right and left. Finally he was felled by a knife thrust in the back. Guard Cotter was disemboweled by a cut in the abdomen. Palmers was severely cut in the head. The floor of the office was covered with blood.

The officers were easily outnumbered and were soon relieved of their arms. Then, using the officers as shields, the convicts started for the armory on the outskirts of the penitentiary grounds. They passed a Gatling gun on one of the walls, but the guards were afraid to shoot at the convicts for fear of killing the prison officials.

When the armory was reached officers there attempted to interfere, but were quickly overpowered, and the convicts, after fortifying themselves further with rifles, knives, pistols and ammunition, made a dash for the country.

The convicts, each armed with rifles, marched one on either side of Warden Wilkinson, who was threatened with death if he made an attempt to escape. The officers were told that if any of the pursuers took the life of one of their number they would retaliate, life for life. At Mormon Bridge, about a mile from the penitentiary, the Warden, his grandson, and Captain Murphy, were released and sent back. The others were marched along with the convicts.

Further on the convicts went to a farmer's house, seized his four-horse team and wagon, stripped the house of all its portable valuables, took the farmer with them as a driver, and headed for Bald Mountain. Evidently it is their intention to reach Alabaster Cave, situated near this mountain.

Among the officers carried off is General Overseer McDonough. Some fears are felt for his safety, as he bears the especial ill-will of the convicts.

Later in the day Governor Pardee ordered Company H, of Placerville, to the scene, and Company C, Second Infantry, of Nevada City, was ordered to be in readiness.

The several hundred remaining prisoners made no attempt to get away, and were quietly returned to their cells and locked up.

The following is a list of the convicts who escaped:

Fred Howard, San Francisco, fifteen years; robbery.

Mike Muller, Fresno, twelve years; burglary.

H. Eldredge, Alameda County, thirty years; burglary.

J. Theron, San Francisco, fifteen years; robbery.

J. H. Wood, San Francisco, life; robbery.

—— Davis, San Francisco, thirty-three years; robbery.

J. J. Allison, San Joaquin, four years; robbery.

J. Murphy, Contra Costa, four years; bigamy.

A. Seabis, Sacramento, twenty-five years; bigamy.

J. Roberts, San Francisco, twenty years; robbery.

R. H. Gordon, Sacramento, forty-five years; robbery.

Ray Fahey, Sacramento, life; robbery.

S. J. Case, Los Angeles, life; robbery.

Folsom Penitentiary is a prison without walls. It is situated in a rocky amphitheatre close to the American River, about twenty miles from Sacramento. The prisoners are locked up at night in the cell house, but during the day they labor in the stone quarries under the supervision of armed guards. On the hills surrounding the prison grounds are watch towers, in which the guards, armed with Gatling guns and rifles, are stationed about the hills.

Placerville, Cal.—According to a report received here, a fight between the escaped convicts from Folsom and a posse took place near Pilot Hill, in which Fred Howard was killed and A. Seabis wounded. Both men are convicts. Before the fight took place the convicts, who had picked up a number of citizens en route and had compelled them to join their party, had plundered a general merchandise store at Pilot Hill.

Midshipman Clark Dies at Annapolis.

Midshipman Lawrence T. Clark, of New York City, died at Annapolis, Md. He entered the Academy on July 17 and was taken to the hospital on July 17 with a fever. He was also suffering with some sort of abdominal strain received possibly while rowing.

Cruiser Galveston Launched.

The cruiser Galveston, under construction at the yards of the Trigg Shipbuilding Company, Richmond, Va., was launched by the Government which will complete the boat.

Prominent People.

James McNeill Whistler, it is stated, had been ill from an internal complaint for more than a year.

The Rev. Frederick Langham, who translated the Bible into Fijian recently, just died in England.

Lieutenant-General Miles is quoted as saying that he thinks a large army post should be located near New Orleans.

The Infanta Eulalie of Spain has accepted the honorary Presidency of the Universal Alliance of Women for Peace.

KEARSARGE'S FAST RUN

The Battleship's Remarkable Trip Across the Atlantic.

Sailed 2900 Miles in 9 Days and 4 1-4 Hours, Breaking the Record—Her Efficiency Demonstrated.

Bar Harbor, Me.--The United States battleship Kearsarge arrived at Bar Harbor at 5.42 p. m., and dropped anchor in the upper harbor at 6.13. All day the shore path had been thronged with persons anxiously watching the eastern horizon for the first glimpse of the famous ship, but it was not until 5 o'clock that her immense hull appeared out of the mist in the east.

Coming at full speed the ship entered the harbor and passed the other ships of the squadron at anchor, proceeding to the upper harbor, where the battleship Illinois, with Admiral Barker on board, was anchored.

Captain Hemphill said: "We left the Needles at 1.25 p. m. on Friday, July 17, and Mount Desert Rock at 12.30 today, covering the distance of 2900 miles in nine days four and a quarter hours, an average speed of 13.16 miles an hour."

The highest speed attained was a little more than fifteen knots, and the slowest was ten. Three times during the trip the ship was slowed down, once on account of being in the vicinity of an iceberg and twice on account of a thick fog. Head winds and thick weather retarded the ship, and under favorable conditions she would have covered the distance in less than nine days. Captain Hemphill says he could start on a return trip at once and beat the record made on this voyage. Since the Kearsarge left New York, fifty-three days ago, she has visited Germany, Denmark and England, has steamed 8200 miles, has been at sea twenty-four days and in port twenty-nine days, and during all this time there has not been a single accident to the machinery, not a break or a stop of any kind. She is ready for action.

When she left Portsmouth she carried 1640 tons of coal. She now had on board 410 tons, having consumed 1230 tons on the voyage, an average of 135 tons daily. As her coal capacity is only 1591 tons, some coal was taken on deck. The trip of the Kearsarge has demonstrated that a ship of her class can maintain an average speed of more than thirteen knots on a long voyage without injury to her machinery; that her coal carrying capacity is adequate for a trip of 4000 miles under full speed; that in time of war ships of her class can cross the ocean and engage an enemy at once; that the Kearsarge is one of the most perfect ships in the world and fully equal to any emergency.

Captain Hemphill and his officers are enthusiastic at the way in which they have been entertained while in foreign waters. Everywhere the Stars and Stripes was cheered as the Kearsarge moved in and out of port.

Details of Kearsarge's Run.

Washington, D. C.—The Navy Department received a report from Captain Hemphill, giving some interesting details of the run of the big battleship Kearsarge across the Atlantic. Department officials are pleased greatly with the record made by the Kearsarge. Captain Hemphill's dispatch, dated Bar Harbor, says:

"Kearsarge steamed 2885 nautical miles in nine days, four and one-half hours. Average speed, 13.10. Experienced variable head winds, force three to eight; slowed four hours on account of taking seas over turrets; slowed to ten knots on account of fogs and icebergs; consumed 1148 tons of coal; average daily consumption, 125½, for all purposes; average speed of engines, 13.60."

It is explained that the winds experienced, the force of which is given at "three to eight," ranged from gentle breezes to almost a gale.

RELIANCE TO DEFEND CUP.

The New York Yacht Club Gives a Decision on One Trial Race.

Newport, R. I.—It was announced by the New York Yacht Club here that the Reliance had been selected to defend the America's Cup against Shamrock III. The sailing instructions had been given out for three official trial races to be held during the week. After the first race it was decided that the new yacht had sufficiently established her title to the honor of defending the cup, and the announcement was made accordingly. No more trial races will be held.

The first race was for thirty miles, fifteen miles to leeward, and a fifteen mile beat back. Reliance in a breeze that varied from ten miles an hour at the start to a fifteen-mile blow at the finish, defeated Columbia by 4 minutes and 28 seconds and Constitution by 5 minutes and 2 seconds.

ST. LOUIS BOODLERS SENTENCED.

Five Members of House of Delegates Get From Four to Six Years.

St. Louis, Mo.—Judge Ryan passed sentence on five members of the House of Delegates, four of whom were convicted of bribery and one of perjury in connection with municipal franchise deals. Following are those sentenced:

John A. Sheridan, bribery in connection with suburban street railway deal, five years.

T. Edward Albright, bribery, suburban deal, five years.

Jerry J. Hannigan, bribery, suburban deal, five years.

Louis Decker, perjury, suburban deal, four years.

Emil Hartmann, bribery, city lighting bill, six years.

All filed appeal bonds in the sum of $10,000 each.

Tennessee Planter Assassinated.

J. L. Butler, a planter living near Garrettsburg, Tenn., was assassinated while going to his home. Suspicion rests upon a neighbor with whom Butler had had trouble.

To Protect Excursion Passengers.

Under orders from Secretary Cortelyou, at Washington, the steamboat inspection service will take more rigid measures for protection of passengers on excursion vessels.

Labor World.

In Germany low wages and long hours are the rule.

Many States are in great need of men to harvest the wheat crop.

Nearly 30,000 union laborers returned to work in New York City after being on strike since May 5.

The International Association of Railway Mail Clerks decided to meet in 1905 in Galveston, Texas.

Russian workmen are demanding an increase in wages, a reduction of their hours of work, the right of association and the organization of mutual aid banks.

RUSSIA LIMITS PASSPORTS

Signers of Kishineff Petition May Not Travel in Her Territory.

MANILA TO LOSE ITS CONSULATE

State Department Notified That Only in Four Cities Hereafter Will Passports to Russia Be Signed by Her Consular Representatives—It is Believed Count Cassini Will Not Return to Washington

Washington, D. C.—Russia has made an unexpected move, which is accepted here that she has decided on retaliatory measures as a result of the Kishineff petition, and that there will be a more strict examination of Americans who intend to travel in Russia.

Acting Secretary Loomis was notified by the Russian Charge that hereafter passports issued to American citizens who expect to visit Russia will be vised only at the Russian Embassy in Washington and the Consulates in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. This cuts off Savannah, Mobile, Pensacola, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., Galveston and Manila, at all of which ports passports have heretofore been indorsed by the Russian consuls or agents.

The new order came from St. Petersburg. Mr. Loomis was not told why it was issued, and was left to gugss its real purport. One reason assigned by State Department officers is that the Czar has decided to reduce expenses by abolishing the consulates at the ports at which passports will be no longer vised. This sweeping reduction in Russia's consular representation in the United States would in itself be a slap which diplomats especially would be quick to recognize.

The real reason is believed to be the determination by Russia to exercise a much more strict supervision over Americans who want to travel in that country, with a view to shutting out all of the prominent people who took a leading part in the demonstrations in behalf of the persecuted Jews following the Kishineff massacre. This embargo may even extend to all the signers of the Kishineff petitions so far as their names can be ascertained. The largest demonstrations were held in Washington, New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and the Russian consular representatives in those cities have complete lists of the men who are regarded with disfavor by Russia on account of their activity in behalf of the Jews.

Passports issued by the State Department for travel in Russia are of no value unless they bear the indorsement of some Russian consular representative who has the necessary authority. Any consul can refuse to indorse a passport for any reason or for none at all, and even Secretary Hay or the President cannot ask him why. His refusal to vise the passport ends all argument.

The belief that Count Cassini will not return to this country as Russian Ambassador or in any other capacity is growing. Mail gossip from St. Petersburg speaks of Alexander Isvolsky as his probable successor. The same advices hint that the United States may be deprived of the presence of any Russian Ambassador for some time. Mr. Isvolsky was until recently Russian Minister to Japan, and until the Count Cassini's return was said to be slated for the Danish mission. He was formerly one of the Secretaries of the Embassy in Washington.

RACE MURDER BY MOTHERS.

Indorsement of Dr. Woodward's View as to Neglect of Infants.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. George N. Acker, visiting physician at the Children's Hospital, fully agrees with Dr. William C. Woodward, Health Officer of the District, that race murder is being committed here through the carelessness and negligence of mothers.

"The mortality of infants is a matter of grave concern to the public. The death rate is so abnormal that the question can no longer be put aside without comment. A remedy is needed. That remedy must be provided by the people themselves.

"Without a shadow of doubt the conditions are due to the improper feeding of children. The chief fault lies in the careless use of milk—impure milk is death to an infant.

"But this is not all. The basic trouble is invariably found in the ignorance of the mother, who knows nothing and cares nothing about the proper nourishment of children. It is their wilful neglect and lamentable ignorance that results in the excessive death rate—and 'race murder.'"

NEGRO WOMAN LYNCHED.

Was a Servant and Was Accused of Poisoning One of the Family.

Shreveport, La.—Jennie Steer, the negro maid servant who poisoned Miss Dolan, was lynched a few miles from the scene of her crime. A deputy sheriff was sent to Cross Keys, where the woman was arrested, in the hope of preventing the lynching, but arrived there too late.

The lynched woman was in the employ of Mrs. Frank Matthews at the time of the mysterious murder of that woman last April and it is now thought she had some hand in it. It was developed that she had previously attempted the life of Miss Dolan but had failed. She killed Miss Dolan by putting poison in a glass of lemonade. Miss Dolan was sixteen years old.

MURDER AT MOTHER'S DEATHBED.

German, Angry Over Disposition of Property, Kills Two Others and Himself.

Hamburg.—A sensation has been caused in Northwestern Germany by a tragedy at Altona, where, alongside the deathbed of his mother, Judge Baur, who was a well-known and respected man, shot and killed his brother, who was a lawyer, his mother's housekeeper and himself.

It is stated that Mrs. Baur left all her property to her housekeeper, which caused a quarrel between the brothers.

Five Gold Seekers Drowned.

The steamship Excelsior, just arrived at Tacoma, Wash., brings news from Alaska that early in July Miss Lou Wheeler, of Seattle; August Reichel, of Canada; Henry Wiedmer, of Valdes; Paul Wiedmer, of Valdes, and Burt Ford, residence unknown, were drowned in Copper River. They were bound for Nazina, on a gold-hunting expedition.

Earthquake Shocks in Utah.

There were several slight earth shocks in Salt Lake City, and in Ogden, Utah, there was the severest one ever known there.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

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THOMAS. C. BABB, ——— Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY AUGUST 6 1903.

The Tar Heel of July 31st. says.

"The most deplorable feature of the catastrophe at Nag's Head Sunday, was the open saloon which retailed liquor while the hotel was burning, and while the proprietor's wife lay a corpse within a stone's throw of this saloon. This, too was allowed, while two officers, one the State's prosecuting attorney, stood by as mute as an oyster, and seemingly blind to such flagrant violation of the laws of the Commonwealth.

Who was the States prosecuting attorney refered to, when alegations of so grave a character as the above is made, it is nothing but right to give the names of the parties, it gives the parties charged, an opertunity to defend themselves and keeps suspition from the inocent,

Our town is in the throes of a prohibition campaigne, that here as elsewhere is stiring the darker pashions of all parties. The intolerant spirit and harsh criticism of the so-called Temperance leaders is ingendering a state of feeling that forebodes no good to the community, religiously, morally, socially or otherwise.

There is a vast difference between Prohibition and Temperance, a vast difference between Temperance and drunkenness, and he who assirts to the contrary is a fabricator of the first water, and as between the Drunkard and the Liar, I believe the scripture makes no difference, but as for myselfe I had rather be a common drunkard than a common liar, and yet some persons seem to think that in talking on this subject, they have unbridaled license to draw on their imaginations for any story however fanciful, even to the mutilation of the scripture.

And the man that does it is just as great a sinner, just as much intemperant, as the drunkard in the gutter. We have convictions on this subject, and while we would do all in our power to premote the cause of Temperance, we are unalterably opposed to Prohibition or any sumptuary law. We regard all such laws as against the spirit of our institutions and subversive to the teachings of the New Testament.

"The fight is on and we respectfully invite our contemporaries. The Economist, and Carolinian to show their colors. This is a public matter and the people have a right to know on what side you stand.—Tar Heel

We are glad that brother Cahoon has at last discovered that a decent journal is something more than a Bulitin Board and that the Editor of such a journal is something more than a News monger, and has found courage to declare himselfe, on this liquor question, and now wants the Economist and Carolinian to do likewise.

When I read the above, I was reminded of a little incident. As I was traveling along the road up in the berry section of Chowan county the other day a little fellow with his bucket, steped suddenly out into the road, and with a wild stare on his face looking first one way and the other, he cried out, Oh John! Where is you? and a voice came back saying, heres me. And just so with brother Cahoon, having found courage for once, to declare himselfe on a public question, is like the scared boy with the bucket crying, oh John, where is you, and the Carolinian, like the boy in the woods, is crying back, here is me.

Here with the cause of Temperance, Temperance in Eating Sleeping, Talking, Drinking, Temperate in all things, hating Intemperance talking as we do Intemperance drinking, and loving the liar, no more than the drunkard, and on this question, will always be heard with no uncertain sound.

We have some views on this Temperance question, not new or original, but views we bilieve entertained by the best and most learned of our fathers who have gone before, and borned of close acquaintance with the history of the church, and the teachings, of the New Testament.

End of Better Fight.

"Two physicians had a long stubborn fight with an abcess on my right lung" writes J. F. Hughes of DuPont, Ga. "and gave me up. Everybody thought my time had come. As a last resart I tried Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption. The benefit I recieved was striking and I was on my feet in a few days. Now I've entirely regained my health." It conquers all Coughs, Colds and Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed by all Drug Stores. Price 50c, and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

Suffolk and Carolina.

Baltimore, July 31.—At the meeting of the finance committee of the Suffolk and Carolina railway the annual report was submitted. Other interesting details of the property were also discussed.

Just now the management is engaged on important extensions and improvements which, when competed, will convert the property into a broad gauge railway and increase its mileage fifty percent. The annual report covers the operation of fifty miles of narrow guage railway, running from Suffolk, Va., to Edenton, N.C. It includes the earnings for ten months from the seventeen miles extension to Edenton.

The figures are as follows; Gross earings, $99,608 08; operating expenses and maintenance, $49,644 26; net earnings, $49,963.82; taxes and interest, $13,165 19; surplus, $36,798.63.

These figures, compared with the year ended June 30, 1902, show an increase of $27,687.07 in gross eornings and an increase of $16,296.79 in net earnings. The surplus earnings indicate that the $800,000 stock of the company has an earning capacity of 4 1-2 per cent. It is stated that the management will not commence paying devidends for some time to come, but proposes to put aside the surplus for reserve purposes. This has been the policy of the company for several years and over $300,000 of the surplus earnings have gone back into the property.

The broad gauging of the property will be finished by January 1 next. The twenty-five miles extension to Elizabeth City will be completed by November 1. About 90 per cent of this extension is laid rails have been delivered for the broad gauging of the road are sixty pounds rails, which will replace the lighter weights.

This is good news to the friends of the Suffolk and Carolina, and almost every-body in this section, is it friend. The Suffolk and Carolina has done much for the good of the section through which it now runs, and we are expecting it to do the same for the sections through which its new branches will pass. It has helped Edenton and it will help us, It will bring to our town. People that were never here betor to trade. It will open our market to the people of Gates Co. who are thrifty and have money to spend, It will make us close neighbors and strong rivals of Suffolk Va. one of the prettiest and most progressive towns of the tide water section of Virginia, When the Suffolk and Carolina reaches here our merchants and business houses may look well to their laurels. Suffolk has a class of merchants and business men, that are high grade, wide awake, and up to date in every line and particular, our dry goods houses, will find strong competitors in Ballard and Smith and Wm· Ely and Brother, our clotheirs will have to sell high grade clothing at low prices to compete with M. Jones and Son, our furniture dealers will have to handle the very best grade and styles funiture and sell at lowest prices it would be in competition with R. W. Baker and Company, and so far as our stock dealers are concerned, they are not in it with George Nurney and June Parker unless they make up their minds to buy horses at first cost, on the stock farmes of Tennesee and kentucky, and sell with full guarantee at the lowest rock bottom prices.

We have a first class set of merchant and business men, able to do and doubtless will do all that is neccessary to much honest competition from any quarter. But when the Suffolk and Carolina comes they will have another and, an active rival in Suffolk and will just have to do a little more hustling, that's all, But we congratulate the Suffolk and Carolina, all of its officers, the sections of the county through which it passes, and the town of Elizabeth City and Suffolk on its near completion. May it have abundant prosperity as it deserves.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

Potent Pill Pleasure.

The pills that are potent in their action and pleasant in effect are DeWitt's Little Early Risers W. S. Philpot of Albany, Ga., says "During a bilious attack I took one. Small as it was it did me more good than calomel bluemoss or any other pills I ever took and at the same time it effected me pleasantly. Little Early Risers are certainly an ideal pill." Sold by

The Treasury Surplus.

The fact that the Treasury operations of the fiscal year just closed show a surplus, in round numbers, of fifty million dollars, is eagerly seized upon by the enemies of a Protective Tariff as a sufficient pretext for urging sweeping changes in the rates. Shall we hear the mandate, 'Hands off?'" one of them excitedly says, "when it is proposed to check the vast accumulation surplus funds?"

If the American people were not possessed of memories in good working order, they might be deceived by this logic. But experience has taught them that a surplus in the Treasury is not nearly so inconvenient a thing to deal with as a deficit. In 1887, when Mr. Cleveland sent his famous Free-Trade message to Congress, the surplus was twice as large as it has been the past year. It seemed an appalling thing to Mr. Cleveland. "It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us," said he. The opportunity which he coveted did not come immediately. But in his second term the Democratic party got in its whack at the surplus. Ten years ago the condition that confronted the American people was that of a seventy million dollars deficit, with the Government issuing bonds ostensibly to maintain the reserve but actually to pay current bills. When Mr. Cleveland went out of office the public debt of the United States was about $250,000,000 bigger than it was when he came in.

Doubtless if the Democratic party were called back to power it could turn the surplus into a deficit and pile up the public dept as quickly as it did the last time. But until the experiences of a decade ago are blotted out from the memory of the people there will be no great haste to repeat them. The people will continue shy of the Democratic policy.

The United States has heavy expenditures before it, which are necessary to its development and even to its safety. It expects soon to pay fifty million dollars for rights in the Panama Canal, and after that, from year to year, two or three times as much for building the canal. It requires a first-class navy to protect its interests, and must spend money generously in new construction. It must take into account also the fact that less favorable business conditions than those now prevailing may at any time check the flow of revenue.

For these and other sufficient reasons it would be the height of folly for the United States to sail too close to the wind in its financiering. A regsonable surplus in the Treasury furnishes the needed elasticity. Boston "Journal."

Save the Children.

Ninety-nine of every onehundred diseases that children have are due to disorders of the stomach, and these disorders are all caused by indigestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is just as good for children as it is for adults. Children thrive on it. It keeps their little stomaches sweet and encourages their growth and development. Mrs. Henry Carter, 705 Central St. Nashville, Ten., says: "My little boy is now three years old and has been suffering from indigestion ever since he wrs born. I have had the best docors in Nashville, eut faited to do him any good. After using one bottle of Kodol he is a well baby. I recommend it to all sufferers." Kodol digests what you eat and makes the stomach sweet. Sold by

A Disturbing Speech.

The brand of Republicanism that has been industriously promoted in Iowa as the result of the persistent efforts of Governor Cummins, George E. Roberts, Senator Dolliver and their "progressive" following is plainly indicated in the following comment by Melvin "Argus," a Republican newspaper:

If any credit is to be given Mr. Cousins for making such a disturbing speech in a time of harmony, it is because he possesses wonderful nerve, and if he should be criticised it is because he displayed his nerve at the wrong time.

The "disturbing speech in a time of harmony" which Congressmon Cousins made at the Des Moines convention was an earnest, eloquent, masterly appeal in behalf of sound, stalwart sane Republicanism. Things have come to a queer pass when such a speech is censured as "disturbing in a time of harmony." Disturbing to whom? Possibly to Cummins, to Roberts, to Dolliver and others of their cabal, but certainly not to loyal Republicans. Outside of Iowa, where conditions are abnormal, the Cousins speech has been hailed with delight end approval Srange that there should be any difference of opinion on the subject.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought

Suicide Preuented.

The startling announcement that a preventive of suicide had been discovered will interest many. A run down system, or despondency invariably precede suicide and something has been found that will grevent thet condition which makes suicide likely. At the first thought of self destruction take Electric Bitters. It being a great tonic and nervine will strengthen the nerves and build up the system. It's also a great Stomach, Liver and Kidney regulator. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by all Druggtst.

Mr. Cousin's Speech.

Congressmon Cousins was called next and made the notable speech of the occasion. He suddenly halted the convention and held it spellbound for the time being. The attention was breathless, and a solemn conviction of the truth of what the orator was saying came upon all the hearers. He spoke as one of the old prophets coming out of the past and from the presence of God. It was a solemn voice from the wilderness appealing to all that was noble and grand in the Republican past. He thrilled the audience, and those who heard him can say that they have listened to the most eloquent speech that was ever delivered in Iowa convention. It was indeed oratory. All felt its power and charm, and the most of the hearers will never get rid of it. Its echoes and re-echoes will be heard for years. His apt quotation from Lowell in starting showed that he spoke from deep conviction. His soul glowed with earnestness. There is but one R. G. Cousins. He stands alone and is wholly himself. He does not often speak, and speaks just in the nick of time. He strikes the center quick and clear, and then quits. He leaves all surprised, amazed and pleased. He stood square by the Dingley bill and the good time which have followed it. It was a bold and grand defense of Republican policies and administrations. Those present could not help but shout amen to all that he said, and that amen rings out load all over the State. Mr. Cousins never fights between the lines and is always at the front. The speech deserves careful reading and thinking. Congresaman Lacey was called and spoke briefly in the same line. It was not well to speak long, for Cousins had capped the climax. The convention was in a high state of enthusiasm and could not be wrought to a higher pitch, and was completely ready for adjourment and to "stand pat."—Ringgold (Ia.) "Record."

DeWitt Is the Name.

When you go to buy Wetch Hazel Salve look for the name DeWITT on eqery box. The pure, unadulterated Witch Hazel is used in making DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, which is the best salve in the world for cuts, curns, bruises, boils, eczema and piles. The popularity of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, dve to its many cures, has caused numerous worthless counterfeits to be placed on the market. The genuine bears the name of E. C. DeWitt and Co. Chicago. Sold by

To Our Friends.

This is the North Carolinian. How do you like it? If it suits your politics we want you to help us scatter the paper in your community. By doing this you will not only help us but you will help put North Carolina in the republican coluuan in 1904. Where is the republican taat is not willing to do something to make North Carolina republican? We do not aim to let up in our fight until the democrats is dethroned and a republican government again instituted in this State. With the help of all the republicans this will be an easy task. Now this is what we want you to do; We want you to show this copy to your neighbors and ask them to subscribe. You can easily get a club of at least four and this will entitle you to the paper a year free.

If you want to see machine democracy put down in North Carolina we want you to help us to push the North Corolinian. We will do the talking and we want you to get more people to listen to our chat. Take this paper with you when you go to the store, postoffice or mill and show it to the boys and ask them to subscribe.

There are two hundred thousand people in North Carolina who ought to read every issue of the North Carolinian. If you will only do your part and get as many scattered in your community as possible it will help the republican party to carry the State next year and will also enable us to preach the gospel to more people.

Don't be afraid to show this paper to the democrats. We aim to tell nothing but the truth and we challenge all the hosts of democracy to di-prove any statement we may make.

Now boys stir around and send in the clubs and we'll do the rest. We want every voter in the State to read this paper. If he's a democrat we'll show him what he has been voting for and if he is not too far gone he'll quit democracy and land right in the middle of the republican party.

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H. R. HUNTER,
Hertford, N. C.

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Best Marble,
Best Granite.



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North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
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GEORG W. BELL,
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Do you Want
To Sell
Your Home.

Then put a fair price on it and I'll do the rest. There are lots of people who would buy it if they could see its desirable points as I. A. C. Hathaway the Real Estate man can describe them.

My office is Hathaway's jewelry store on Poindexter, St, Call on or write me.

G. W. Parson & Son,
Wholesale & Retail dealer in,
Fancy Grocerles,
Fruit & Produce,
Leaders in Low Price.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Weak Hearts

Are due to indigestion. Ninety-nine of every one hundred people who have heart trouble can remember when it was simple indigestion. It is a scientific fact that all cases of heart disease, not organic, are not only traceable to, but are the direct result of indigestion. All food taken into the stomach which fails of perfect digestion ferments and swells the stomach, puffing it up against the heart. This interferes with the action of the heart, and in the course of time that delicate but vital organ becomes diseased.

Mr. D. Kauble, of Nevada, O., says: I had stomach trouble and was in a bad state as I had heart trouble with it. I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for about four months and it cured me.

Kodol Digests What You Eat
and relieves the stomach of all nervous strain and the heart of all pressure.
Bottles only. $1.00 Size holding 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50c.
Prepared by E. O. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

SEABOARD
AIR LINE RAILWAY.
SHORT LINE TO PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, FLORIDA, CUBA, TEXAS CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO, REACHING THE CAPITALS OF SIX STATES.

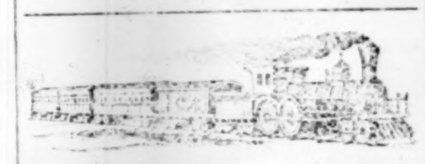
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT
April 12th. 1903

Lv. Norfolk (via ferry)	9.16 a. m.	8.55 p. m.
Lv. Portsmouth	9.25 a. m.	9.05 p. m.
Lv. Suffolk	9.57 a. m.	9.38 p. m.
Ar. Lewiston	1.00 p. m.	
Lv. Weldon	11.55 a. m.	11.4 p. m.
Lv. Henderson	2.10 p. m.	2.22 p. m.
Lv. Raleigh	4.05 p. m.	2.35 a. m.
Ar. Southern Pines	6.15 p. m.	6.0 a. m.
Ar. Hamlet	7.30 p. m.	8.25 a. m.
Ar. Wilmington		12.05 p. m.
Ar. Charlotte	10.03 p. m.	10.05 a. m.
Lv. Hamlet	10.40 p. m.	7.25 a. m.
Lv. Columbia	12.00 a. m.	10.00 a. m.
Ar. Augusta		5.20 p. m.
Ar. Savannah	4.50 a. m.	[illegible] p. m.
Ar. Jacksonville	9.15 a. m.	7.40 p. m.
Ar. Tampa	6.00 p. m.	6.45 a. m.
Lv. Hamlet, N. C.	9.00 p. m.	7.35 a. m.
Ar. Athens	6.05 a. m.	2.30 p. m.
Ar. Atlanta	5.15 a. m.	3.50 p. m.
Ar. Macon	11.30 a. m.	7.20 p. m.
Ar. Montgomery	10.5 a. m.	9.20 p. m.
Ar. Mobile		2.55 p. m.
Ar. New Orleans		7.15 p. m.
Ar. Chattanooga	7.00 p. m.	2.05 p. m.
Ar. Nashville	6.55 p. m.	4.00 a. m.
Ar. Memphis	4.15 a. m.	3.15 p. m.

Connections daily at Southern Pines with all trains for Pinehurst, N. C. 20 minutes by electric cars. Connections at Jacksonville and Tampa for all Florida East Coast points, Cuba and Porto Rico. Connections at New Orleans for all points in Texas, Mexico and California.

No. 32 arrives at Portsmouth daily at 7.00 a. m.
No. 38 arrives at Portsmouth daily at 5.50 p. m.

J. F. BROWN, Jr.
Ass't Agt., corner Main and Granby Sts. New Atlantic Hotel Building, Norfolk, Va.



Norfolk and Southern R. R.
Schedule in effect July 10th, 1903

TRAIN SERVICE.
NORTHBOUND.
Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday) 2:40, p. m
Arrive at Norfolk " 4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City " " 9:25, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11:00, a. m
SOUTHBOUND.
Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 11:36, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " 12:50, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " 5:20, p. m
Leave Eliz City (daily except Sunday) 3:45 p. m
Arrive Edenton 6:40 p. m
Trains stop at all intermediate stations.
Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE
Schedule in effect July 10, 1903.



Steamers leave Edenton daily (Except Sunday, 7:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. for Plymouth connect. With Washington and Plymouth R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with steamer for Windsor. Steamer leaves Edenton 12:45 daily except Sunday for Scuppernong River.

Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C.—South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—Steamer Neuse, 6.00 p m Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Oriental each way connects with A. and N. C. for Goldsboro and A. C. L. for Wilmington.

Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday at 12 p. m. for Washington, N. C. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday [illegible] for South Creek Aurora and etc.

For further information apply to W. B. Keys, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

J. K. KING, Gen'l Mgr. — H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Frt. & Pass'r Agt.



JOB PRINTING
Of Every Description, Neatly and Promptly Executed,
AND PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST, MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
F. M. DEXTER,
Main St. - - E. CITY, N. C.

KIDNEY DISEASES
are the most fatal of all diseases.
FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE is a Guaranteed Remedy
or money refunded. Contains remedies recognized by eminent physicians as the *best* for Kidney and Bladder troubles.
PRICE 50c. and $1.00.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Nature Lends A Helping Hand.

Echols Piedmont Concentrated Iron and Alum Water is endorsed and prescribed by more than one hundred and fifty leading Virginia physicians, including the President of the Va. Medical Society, and has cured thousands suffering with diseases, such as: Rheumatism Indigestion, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, and all forms of stomach trouble.

This Concentrated Water is a natural water remedy as it comes from the spring reduced one hundred and sixty times by the Echols process, retaining all of its original medicinal properties. Sold with a guarantee in 50 cents and $1.00 bottles, and costs less than 3 cents per day.

For sale by all the principal druggists and merchants in Pasquotank and adjoining Counties.

For further information address,
J. M. ECHOLS CO.,
Lynchburg, Va.

HERE THEY "R."

Good and fresh and worth having The best groceries and the best way of selling them gives us the best results.

'Delicious, Appetizing, Excellent, Reliable,

are some of the exclamations about the table delicacies we sell. All fresh, too.

OLD & FEARING,
GROCERS.
PHONE 112. FLORA BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Advertising
IN
THE
NORTH
CAROLINIAN
PAYS,
JOB WORK A SPECIALTY.

THE CAROLINIAN $1.00 PER YEAR

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Cures Grip in Two Days.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, *E. W. Grove* on every box. 25c.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6 190[illegible]

DR. C. R. RIDDICK,

MODERN DENTIST.

Prices Reasonable. Work Guaranteed. Office N. E. cor. Main and Poindexter street.

I. M. MEEKINS. W. E. WORTH.

MEEKINS & WORTH,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Flora Building, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in State and Federal Courts Collections given prompt attention.

BRICK!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works [illegible] for building and all other purposes made into [illegible] and [illegible] in every respect. All orders [illegible] Address [illegible] Thompson [illegible] Elizabeth City, N. C.

WANTED,

A good Horse in trade for Piano or Organ. Wanted for Country roads, and therefore, must be a good animal.

Address, Ames and Buck, Dealers in Pianos and Organs, 169 Main Street.

Norfolk, Va.

Money Loaned on approved security and claims collected anywhere in the United States or Canada. Apply to

EDMUND ALEXANDER,

Attorney-at Law and Manager of "The Carolina Collecting Agency."

Rooms Nos. 5 and 6, Academy of Music,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

[illegible] the quiet system of Electric wiring which we are now Installing in the Residence of Mr. I. M. Meekins on Main St.

Chesapeake Construction Company,

10 Brewer Street,

Norfolk, Va.

Electrical Supply Dealers and Contractors. Fixtures, Bells, Annunciators, Telephones, Motors & Generator.

LOCAL NOTES.

Several Hertford people was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Lowery made a short trip to New York this week,

Mr. Joseph Harrell of Edenton spent Tuesday it our town,

The election that was called for Aug. 11th. has been postponed until September

Mrs. Sharber and son returned home Saturday after being absent for several weeks.

Miss Isa Parker who has been visiting her sister Mrs. J. W. Wilcox for the past two weeks returned home Monday.

Take Laxative Bromo Quenine Tablets. All druggist refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box 25c.

Messrs Wm. Humphlett and Geo. Womble is in attendance at the protracted meeting at New Hope this week.

The fire company will leave for Durham on Monday to be present at the meeting of the Firemans Association.

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure No Pay. 50c.

Deputy Marshall Potter arrested two Negroes in Hertford Monday, for selling whiskey without license, but when tried here Tuesday, before commissioner Culpepper, was dismissed for the like of evidence.

We call attention this week to the adds of, the Blackston Female Institute, Littleton Female College, and The Albemarle High School. The Blackston Female Institute, and Littleton Female College, are schools so well known as to need no special mention, The Albemarle High School has only recently been established in E. City, but promises to be one of the best in the State.

It was our pleasure to meet on our streets to day our friend Dr. W. D. Kellam now of Belhaven but farmerly of Shiloh. Dr. Kellam is the highest type of gentleman highly distinguised in his profession and a rich acquisition socially and professionally to any community where he may locate, and we congratulate Belhaven on having so elegant a gentleman and so distinguished a physician as a citizen.

You knew what you are taking.

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay 50

The Kansas farmers are holding up trains to catch men to work in the harvest fields. It may be imagined what would happen to the hoboes on trains to pass through the land of the sunflower.—Grand Rapids "Herald."

Eat All You Want.

Persons troubled with indigestion or Dyspepsia can eat all they want if they will take Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. This remedy prepares the stomache for the reception retention, digestion and assimilation of all of the wholesome food that may be eaten, and enables the digestive organs to transform the same into the kind of blood that gives health and strength. Sold by

Teachers wishing to prepare for examinations should write, at once, to Prof. J. L. GRAHAM, L. L. D., 152-154 Randolph Building, Memphis, Tenn. for particulars concerning his special Teacher's Examination Course.

This course is taught by mail, and prepares Teachers for examination in every State in the Union. Leading educators pronounce it the best course ever offered to the Teaching profession and all Teachers wishing to advance in their profession should immediately avail themselves of it. Enclose stamp for reply.

Littleton Female College the advertisement of which appears in this issue of our paper is a very flourishing Institution with a large patronage and is doing work for the education of young women.

It is a select school of the higher class where young ladies find a real home.

We think it will pay any young lady who may think of going off to school to make inquiry into the merits of this college.

The Death Penalty.

A little thing sometimes results in death. Thus a mere scratch, insignificant cuts or puny boils have paid the death penalty. It is wise to have Bucklen's Arnica Salve ever handy. It's the best Salve on earth and will prevent fatality, when Burns, Sores, Ulcers and Piles threaten. Only 25c. at all Drug Stores.

To wage earners: When a man tells you that Free-Trade is a good thing for you, coax him into an alley and tell him he is a fool.—Davenport (Ia.) "Republican."

Puts an End to it All.

A grievous wail oftimes comes as a result of undearable pain from over taxed organs. Dizziness, Backache, Liver complaint and Constipation, But thanks to Dr. King's New Life Pills they put an end to it all. They are gentle but thorough. Try them. Only 25c. Guaranteed by all Drug Stores.

Governor Cummins' new Tariff platform is one broad enough for all mankind. On it Democrats, Republicans, Populists and Socialists may meet in glad accord. Governor Cummins emphatically and distinctly in favor of lowering the duties that are too high and increasing the duties that are too low. Where breathes the man who can point out the fallacy of such clinching logic? The platform is unanswerable. But there is a bare possibility that when the time for specifying came there might be as much discord as there is now concord.—Terre Haute "Tribune,"

Education for the county boy.

Where education and training are applied to the farm, there you find the highest and best type of men and the happiest people.

When we realize the farm boy needs education in the same way as his brother, who is to be a lawyer or doctor, we will understand the secret at successful farming. If there is one suggestion I would give the future young farmers, it is to attend an agricultural college for the training it will give him in his work, training that means hope, inspiration, success.

And every boy has an opportunity to get an education. The effort of the State is to help young men to make success of agriculture. Young men of the farm I want you to think of this. I, too was a farm boy; I know your thoughts; I know how you feel and how earnest you are, and so I beg you to grasp the opportunity to get an education. Now is the time to do it. The Agricultural and Mechanical College was established to help you; use it it is yours If you want to know more about the courses of study, the cost, scholarships and opportunities for self support, write the Professor of Agriculture, Chas. W. Burkett, Raleigh, N. C. at once for full particulars.

ECZEMA, Old Sores, Itching Piles, Skin Diseases,

ABSOLUTELY CURED.

HERMIT SALVE,

25 AND 50 CENTS A BOX.

Sold by all Druggists. Take no other.

Old Family Remedy 25 years.

We need at once a few more Teachers for Fall schools. Good positions are being filled daily by us. We are receiving more calls this year than ever before. Schools and colleges supplied with Teachers free of cost. Enclose stamp for reply.

AMERICAN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

J. L. Graham, L. L. D., Manager, 152 154 Randolph Building.

Memphis, Tenn.

NOTICE.

On Monday the 17th. day of August 1903, we will sell for cash at, Jordan's Wharf on Arnuse Creek in Camden Co. to the highest bidder, one schooner named W. R. Savage. To satisfy claim held by Cowell & Jordan, and duly registered in the Custom House of E. City in Liber 521 B. of Mortgages Folio 67. This the 15th. day of July 1902.

COWELL & JORDAN.
Morigagees.

Washington, July 8, 1903. At one o'clock P. M., August 8, 1903, in front of the premises, the land originally purchased as the site for the Federal building to be erected in Elizabeth City, will be offered for sale at public auction, Terms cash. The highest bidder must deposit with the Postmaster on the day of the sale a certified check for two hundred dollars, drawn to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, as a guarantee of good faith, and the balance of the purchase money must be paid upon the delivery of the deed. The right is reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury until September 1, 1903, to ascept or reject the highest bid.

The Land offorded fronts one hundred and three feet on the north side of Mathews Street, and extends northwardly, of that width, along the west side of Pool Street, one hundred and [illegible] feet. For further information apply to the Postmaster, who will offer the property.

H. A. Taylor,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

INTENTIONS THAT COUNT.

Only Those Put Into Practice Amount to Anything.

The paving of the road to a very uncomfortable place is said to be composed of good intentions. Nowhere else has this material been tried for paving, though it is plentiful enough for almost any purpose. We all know people whose houses burn when they are "just going to" insure, who lose a cow or a horse when they are "just going to" mend the fence or close the gate, who are "just going to" buy stock when it goes up like a rocket, who are "just going to" pay a note when it goes to protest, who are "just going to" help a neighbor when he dies, who are "just going to" send some flowers to a sick friend when it proves too late. In fact, they are "just going to" do things all their lives, but never get them started.

"To be always intending to live a new life, but never to find time to set about it," says Tillotson, "is as if a man should put off eating and drinking until he is starved to death."

Under every clock in a factory at Cleveland, O., is the motto, "Do it now!" Such a motto, lived up to by every one, would spare the world much trouble. It would add thousands of good deeds to daily happenings, save many firms from bankruptcy through bad debts, paint hundreds of pictures only dreamed of, write books without number and straighten out half the tangles of our complicated social life. The habit of putting off disagreeable duties is responsible for much needless unhappiness, for these bugbears weigh on the mind and prevent the satisfied content that comes from duty well performed. Most tasks promptly undertaken prove less difficult than we anticipated, and the joy of accomplishment often compensates for any hardship experienced.

Don't get to be known for unfulfilled good intentions. Good intentions carried out become the good deeds that make men useful, loved and famous. Doing things rather than just planning them makes all the difference between success and failure.—Success.

A Very Ancient Snake.

The African cobra ranges from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope. That it was known in northern Africa thousands of years ago is shown by its familiar appearance in Egyptian hieroglyphics. Near Cape Colony it is almost exterminated, and its destruction is much promoted by that curious and valued long legged hawk known as the secretary bird. Six or seven species of cobra have been distinguished, three of which belong to the Indian region.

Not Yet Ripe.

[illegible] holding a consul

THE UNIVERSITY, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Academic Department, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy.

One hundred and eight scholarships, Free tuition to teachers and to sons of ministers, Loans for the needy.

603 Students. 66 Instructors.

New Dormitories, Water Works, Central Heating System, Libary 40,000 volumes.

Fall term, academic and professional departments, begins Sept. 7, 1903. Address,

F. P. VENABLE, Pres.
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Blackstone Female Institute.



MOTTO: THOROUGH INSTRUCTION UNDER POSITIVE CHRISTIAN INFLUENCES AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE COST. . . .

The Aim At Blackstone is to make of the girls sent there healthy, helpful, happy women.

Aids to Success Modern brick building, with electric lights, water on every floor, best methods of heating and sanitation, campus of 25 acres; faculty of 23, trained in the best schools, all living in the building with the girls; unusual advantages in music; **normal department for the training of teachers**; cheerful, wholesome christian influence.

Proofs of Success (1) A continuous extraordinary growth (from 29 to 225 boarders in nine years), every place taken every year, total enrollment last session 291. (2) Hundreds of young ladies and their parents are enthusiastic witnesses. (3) Students enter classes of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College on our certificate without examination.

For Catalogue and Application Blank, address

Rev. JAMES CANNON, Jr., Principal,
BLACKSTONE, VA.

For the session of 1903-04 twenty scholarships, worth $75, each will be given to those young ladies who are found to be suitably prepared, and who are willing to assist in the housekeeping department of the school, in order to help defray their expenses.

Littleton Female College

One of the most prosperous schools in the South, with a high standard of scholarship, located at a very popular Summer Resort, and with a large patronage from five states, extending from New Jersey to Florida —an Institution that is doing a great work

We will take a limited number of pupils, including

Board and Full Literary Tuition for $52.90

per term on conditions made known on application to

REV. J. M. RHODES, A. M., Pres. Littleton, N. C.

Atlantic Collegiate Institute

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A High Grade School for both sexes. Largest and oldest school in Eastern North Carolina. Five courses of study.

Classical, English, College, Preparatory, Business, Music.

Eleven Instructors. Enrollment past year 266. Twenty-fifth Annual Session opens September 21st, 1903. Write for Catalogue.

S. L. SHEEP, President.

ALBEMARLE HIGH SCHOOL.

'INCORPORATED,' Elizabeth City, N. C.

Fall Term Begins, September 14th. 1903.

Organized with view to having an up-to-date preparatory school for both sexes, Strong financial backing. College trained teachers to be in charge of School. Tuition rates reasonable: Instruction in all Common School and Academic branches. Courses so arranged as to afford preparation for College, Music to be taught by a competent teacher.

A Methodist School, but non-sectarian in spirit.

School to be taught during coming year in the Albemarle House on Main Street.

For further information, Call on, or address.

W. A. BIVINS, A. B. Principal.

THE NORTH CAROLINA, STATE NORMLA AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

COURSES

Literary
Classical
Scientific
Pedagogical

Commercia
Domestic Science
Manuel Training
Music

Five courses leading to Diplomas. Advanced courses leading to Degrees. Well equipped Practice and Observation School Faculty numbers 40. Board, laundry, tuition, and fees for use of text books, etc., $149 a year. For non-residents of the State $169. Twelfth annual session begins September 15, 1903. To secure board in the dormitories all free-tuition applications should be made before July 15th. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent teachers and stenographers. For catalogue and other information address

Chas. D. McIver, President,
GREENSBORO, N. C.



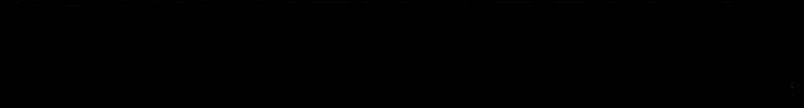
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Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.



"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

Foley's Kidney Cure

Cures All Kidney and Bladder Diseases

Foley's Kidney Cure will positively cure any case of Kidney or Bladder disease that is not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more.

If you notice any irregularities, commence taking *Foley's Kidney Cure* at once and avoid a fatal malady.

A Merchant Cured After Having Given Up Hope.

Foley & Co., Chicago.

Gentlemen:—I was afflicted with Kidney and Bladder trouble for six years and had tried numerous preparations without getting any relief and had given up hope of ever being cured when FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE was recommended to me. After using one bottle I could feel the effect of it, and after taking six fifty-cent bottles, I was cured of Kidney and Bladder trouble and have not felt so well for the past twenty years and I owe it to FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE. James Smith, Bentons Ferry, W. Va.

A Veteran of the Civil War Cured After Ten Years of Suffering.

R. A. Cray, J.P., of Oakville, Ind., writes:—"Most of the time for ten years I was confined to my bed with some disease of the kidneys. It was so severe I could not move part of the time. I consulted the best medical skill available, but got no relief until FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE was recommended to me. I am grateful to be able to say that it entirely cured me."

Refuse Substitutes

Two Sizes, 50 Cents and $1.00

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

Double Express Service.

EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1st., 190[illegible],

NORTH.

Out:—9-25 a. m. Closes at Office 9 a. m., 2-40 p. m. Closes 1-45 p. m.

In:—12 M., and 6 P. M. (Freight received on night train delivered next morning) except perishables, which are delivered immediately.

SOUTH.

Out: 11-45 a. m. Closes at Office 11 a. m., 5-45 p. m, closes 5 p. m.

In: 9-30 a. m. and 2-40 p. m. (Delivered at once from train)

All express freight delivered promptly when consignees are known or if address is given, otherwise notice mailed.

OFFICE HOURS.

Opens 7-30 a. m. Close 6 p. m.

J. D. Sykes, Agent.

Telegraph Office Hours.

WEEKLY.

Open; 7-30 a. m. Close 9 a. m.

SUNDAY.

8 to 9 a. m. 1 to 2; 5 to 6 p. m.

J. D. Sykes, Manager.

AT THE FIRST SIGN:

That your eyes are hurting, you should visit me. It may mean blindness if you persist in thinking it nothing, and therefore not worth your time to attend to it. It will only take a little of your time and money to have me test your eyes and fit you properly.

You should not postpone this important matter another day as there is many a man blind to-day for the simple reason that he insisted on putting the matter off until it was too late.

I also carry a full line of jewelry, watches, silverware &c. Be sure to call on me.

HATHAWAY

THE JEWLER and OPTICIAN,
Poindexter St., Eliz. City.

Rose & Eken.

—ARCHITECTS.—

Raleigh, - - - - N. C,

"[illegible] That House" sent on receipt of ten, cents in stamps to pay postage.

WILL YOU RIDE!

IF SO COME TO US, FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company

FOR HARNESS and Saddle Sores Mexican Mustang Liniment is just what you need. It takes effect at once, and you will be astonished to see how quickly it heals sores.



It's this way:

You can burn yourself with Fire, with Powder, etc., or you can scald yourself with Steam or Hot Water, but there is only one proper way to cure a burn or scald and that is by using

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

It gives immediate relief. Get a piece of soft old linen cloth, saturate it with this liniment and bind loosely upon the wound. You can have no adequate idea what an excellent remedy this is for a burn until you have tried it.

A FOWL TIP. If you have a bird afflicted with Roup or any other poultry disease use **Mexican Mustang Liniment.** It is called a STANDARD remedy by poultry breeders.

F. H. Ziegler,

Succesor to John H. Ziegler.

Undertakers' supplies,

From the cheapest to the best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPESHAD COOLING BOARDS when desired. The finest hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut Cloth-covered and Metalic Casket as Specialty. All kinds of Cabinet work done.

A. ORDAN,

Tonsorial Artist.

Keenest razors, Best Hones and Straps, and most accomplished Artists to be found in the city.

No. 46 Water St.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

has stood the test, 25 years. Average annual sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent Package of GROVE'S BLACK ROOT LIVER PILLS.

SEVEN NEW INDICTMENTS

More Persons Involved in the Postoffice Scandals.

ALL CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

August W. Machen, the Former Head of the Free Delivery Service and Already Under Indictment, Named Again—Grand Jury Still Investigating—The Postmaster—General in Washington.

Washington, D. C.—The Postoffice investigation developed another sensation when the Federal Grand Jury returned seven additional indictments, involving nine persons, for alleged conspiracy and bribery in connection with postal affairs. The indictments charge frauds, involving about $50,000. August W. Machen, for many years the head of the free delivery service and already under indictment, was named jointly with others in four of the indictments. The other persons named are William Gordon Crawford, who was Deputy Auditor for the Postoffice Department from June 12, 1893, to September 15, 1897, and a member of one of the exclusive clubs of this city; Leopold J. Stern, of Baltimore; George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, formerly a prominent Government official, and Martha J. Lorenz, his wife; John T. Cupper, Mayor of Lock Haven, Pa.; William C. Long, an Ohio man who has spent much time in this city in recent years, and is an intimate friend of Machen; Maurice Runkel a contractor, of New York City, and Thomas W. McGregor, a protege of Machen, who was a messenger at the beginning of Machen's administration of the free delivery service and in recent years has been in charge of the supplies for the rural free delivery service.

The Grand Jury has not completed the work laid before it by the postal investigators, and other indictments may be expected later on, possibly within a week or two. It is understood that two additional cases against one of the men just indicted, formerly a prominent bureau official, are being inquired into by the Grand Jury, and that the acts of another high former official of the Postoffice Department already under indictment by the Brooklyn Grand Jury are being investigated.

The new names in the indictments are Crawford, Stern, Cupper, Long and Runkel.

Crawford appeared soon after the indictments were returned and furnished $10,000 bail. McGregor likewise gave $5000 bail. Long was arrested at his home, where Deputy Marshal Springman found him in bed. He was released on $10,000 bond.

Machen was not rearrested, as he gave bonds in $20,000 under his indictment several weeks ago, and the authorities felt this was sufficient to secure his appearance.

The Postoffice Department entered into an agreement with John T. Cupper to furnish material and paint all letter boxes, package boxes and letterbox posts in the United States, for which he was to receive twenty-five cents per post, fifty cents per letter box and $1 per package box. The terms allowed Cupper were far in excess of the former cost of painting. Part of the money Cupper is charged with paying to Long, who, it is alleged, divided with Machen.

In 1898 a contract was made with Stern for carriers' satchels, including shoulder straps. Again Machen, it is charged, furnished the straps with the Government's money, while Stern received the full prices. In gratitude, it is alleged, Stern paid Long a large amount, which Long is accused of dividing with Machen.

The straps were purchased by Machen at twenty-five cents each from a New York firm without competition, this firm paying a commission of four cents per strap to Long, which, it is charged, Long divided with Machen.

More than $22,000 was paid by the department for straps that were furnished to Stern.

Postmaster-General Payne returned to the city over the Pennsylvania Railroad from his trip of about a fortnight on the revenue cutter Onondaga, which was making its cruise along the Atlantic coast.

THRIFTY COUNTY OFFICIAL.

Pennsylvania Deputy Treasurer Collects Taxes by Moral Suasion.

Lancaster, Pa. — Deputy County Treasurer H. L. Stager has succeeded in collecting the entire mercantile tax without entering a suit and at no expense to the State. This is the first time such a record has been made. There are usually 200 delinquents, and last year it cost the State more than $1000 to collect from delinquents.

The Deputy Treasurer tried moral suasion this year. He called personally on the delinquents, and in every instance was paid the tax. His action does not please the Aldermen and constables, who expected to make a handsome sum in costs.

THREE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Shaft Struck Near a Church in Virginia Where Meeting Was in Progress.

Lynchburg, Va.—Three persons were killed and more than a score injured by lightning at New Hope Church, Appomattox County.

A meeting of the James River Baptist Association was in progress, and a large number of men took refuge under an awning near the building when the storm came up. Lightning struck a tree in front of the awning, causing the disaster and throwing the great crowd on the ground into a panic.

Kansas Woman Who Can Drive Nails.

The women of the Aid Society of the Christian Church of Marysville, Kan., secured hatchets and nailed the lath on the building. Men could not be secured to do this work, and a half dozen women demonstrated their ability to drive nails.

Breathitt County Men Kill Each Other.

Gavin Smith and John Hall, who live on Long Creek, in Breathitt County, Ky., engaged in a shooting affray over a game of cards, which resulted fatally to both participants.

The National Game.

The Pittsburgs are getting a lead that will be hard to overcome.

Babb keeps right on playing great ball at short for the New York Nationals.

The Detroit (A. L.) Club has turned Pitcher Deering over to the Columbus Club.

Wagner now leads the National League batsmen with .370. Bresnahan is second with .361.

The Washington (A. L.) Club has traded Outfielder Martin for Infielder Barry McCormick, of St. Louis.

To date Freeman leads the Americans in doubles and triples, and is tied with Ferris for most home runs.

"Chick" Stahl still leads the American Association batsmen with .358, but Lajoie is close after him with .346.

Wolverton, Keister and Thomas are the only Philadelphia (N. L.) players who are batting above .300 this season.

Christy Mathewson is following in the footsteps of "Rube" Waddell, and will be found on the stage next winter.

Until the opening of the subway the location of the American grounds in New York will be a big handicap to that club financially.

SCORES FELL INTO WATER

Bridge Collapsed, Drowning Three Persons, at Portland, Ore.

Rotten Timbers at Fault — Brave Rescues Made by Men in Small Boats — Many Seriously Injured.

Portland, Ore. — A section of the bridge over the Willamette River at Morrison street collapsed, and more than 100 persons fell forty feet into the water. Three are known to have been drowned, and it is feared the list of dead will be larger. Many fell on boat houses under the bridge. About twenty-five were injured by falling timbers. Many fell from the roofs of the boat houses into the water, but men in dozens of small boats and launches quickly picked them up.

The known dead are: Minnie Raymond, ten years old; Lottie Cameron, sixteen years old; unidentified boy, fifteen years old.

Thousands had gathered on the Morrison and Madison street bridges and along the docks to watch an armless man swim the river. A section of the passenger walk gave way under the heavy weight and the struggling mass of men, women and children was carried down a distance of forty feet. Some fell on the two boat houses, while others dropped into the river, which is about fifteen feet deep.

Many fell between the boat houses, forming a pile ten feet high of struggling men, women and children. Hundreds of people in the clubhouse of the Portland Rowing Club, men in boats and on shore aided in the work of rescue.

Every ambulance in the city, several fire companies and a large force of police arrived within a few minutes, and victims with broken arms and legs were hurried to the hospitals. News of the accident spread, and within a few minutes thousands of persons gathered at both ends of the bridge seeking information about relatives or friends. The bridge was closed and all street cars stopped. The bridge is an old wooden structure, having been built sixteen years ago, and has been considered unsafe for some time, although it was not condemned.

CUBAN REBELS SHOT DOWN.

Were Trying to Get Up Agitation Against the Government.

Havana, Cuba.—The efforts of a quartet of wild characters to cause an uprising in the vicinity of Bayamo, Province of Santiago, have ended in the capture of their leader and the killing of the other three men. For weeks the four men had been attracting considerable attention in that vicinity, endeavoring to excite the people to treason and violence on the ground that the revolutionary forces had not been, and were not likely to be, paid. A few days ago the party was overtaken by a detachment of the rural guard, and the leader and the horses of the agitationists were captured, after some shooting on both sides. The other three men were pursued until they were all killed. Several shots were fired at the guard, but not one of them was hit.

This effectually ends the only semblance of an uprising in Cuba.

TALKED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

Patient With Broken Jaw Wouldn't Keep Still Till It Healed.

Waterloo, Ill.—Henry Motz was driving in his buggy when his horse ran away and he was thrown out against a tree. His jaw was badly injured and had to be sewed up.

But Motz would talk, although the physician had told him it would be dangerous. Each time it opened the wound in his jaw. Each time the physician again solemnly warned him of his peril unless he kept still. For five days this continued and then the patient contracted lockjaw and died. Dr. Sennot vows the man would have recovered easily if he had kept still.

MUST STAY IN MARINE CORPS.

Corporal Cannot Get Out to Accept a $1200 Job.

New York City.—The Navy Department has decided to keep Corporal John John P. Carney in the Marine Corps at $13 per month rather than allow him to resign and accept a political job that would pay him $1200 a year. He was given leave of absence to take the Civil Service examination, but when he secured the appointment as keeper of the Raymond Street Jail his resignation was refused.

INCITER OF RACE RIOT IS DEAD.

Negro Who Precipitated the Evansville Uprising Dies From Bullet.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—Robert Lee, the negro who shot Policeman Louis Massey, in Evansville on July 3 and incited the terrible race riot that resulted in the calling out of the militia and the subsequent death and injury of many citizens, died in prison here from the effects of a wound in the lungs, caused by a bullet fired by Massey.

Lee's wife was killed by a train a few days after the riot.

The Comet Has Three Tails.

At the Yale Observatory, in New Haven, Conn., where they have been closely following the course of Borel's comet, the observers have discovered from photography that instead of being adorned with two tails the comet has three.

Russia's Naval Programme.

The Russian Admiralty's new program includes the building of six battleships of 16,000 tons each and of three armored cruisers. Their construction is to begin forthwith, and they are to be completed in 1906.

Four Burglaries Net Twelve Cents.

Two hopeful thieves at Intercourse, near Lancaster, Pa., in four burglaries secured only twelve cents. In one of the houses they entered they overlooked a gold watch and a roll of banknotes.

Cyclone's Ravages in Russia.

A cyclone has passed through the district of Tschernigoff, Russia. Three villages were destroyed in a few minutes. Church and houses were lifted bodily and carried a long distance. The loss of life was great.

The Sporting World.

W. S. Fenn beat Iver Lawson in a five-mile cycle race at Belleville, N. J.

Prince of Orange won the 2.08 trotting purse at Detroit's Grand Circuit meeting.

Joe Pointer gained a pacing record of 2.05½ at the Cleveland Grand Circuit meeting.

W. K. Vanderbilt's Marigold ran second in the Prix Ragorsky at Maisons Laffitte, France.

Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, national indoor tennis champions, sailed from New York City for Europe, to play in several tournaments there.

"Danny" Maher, who was injured by an automobile accident in England several weeks ago, has recovered.

The bay colt Rittersporn, by Charles Derby, 2.20, won the German Derby, at Berlin, over a field of eleven starters.

The pacer Clipper, 2.06, by Diablo, will be brought East from California to take part in a few meetings late in the fall.

A good many of the best golfers of to-day have departed from the old orthodox theory of a loose right hand for the drive. Some grip the club well home in the right palm and get surprisingly good results.

MANY KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Powder Magazines Near Lowell, Mass., Blow Up.

AWFUL MISTAKE OF WORKMAN

He Poured Nitric Acid on Nitro-Glycerine and the Disaster Followed—Four Boys in Swimming Killed by the Concussion —Country For Miles Around Shaken—Militia Aided Police.

Lowell, Mass. — With a crash like thunder that follows a near-by flash of lightning and a shock that was felt fifty miles away, two powder magazines of the United States Cartridge Company, in Tewksbury, a suburb of Lowell, blew up, causing the death of twenty-one persons and injury to more than fifty.

Fourteen frame house in the vicinity tumbled down as though they were built of cardboard. Seven of these caught fire, probably from the kitchen stoves, and were consumed. At least three persons pinned in the ruins were burned to death, and eight others who were rescued died later. At least fifty houses were badly damaged.

Early in the morning eight men, three of them employes of the company, three expressmen and two carpenters, were sent to one of the magazines to mend the floor. Two of the wagons had been loaded with the powder which had been removed to give room to make the repairs, when at 9.06 o'clock the explosion occurred.

Clarendon Goodwin, the foreman of the crew that was removing the powder, and one of his assistants, Amadee Boulanger, miraculously escaped, although they were seriously injured. At the hospital Goodwin explained the cause of the explosion.

He said that the men went down to the magazine to fix the floor, and after the teams had been loaded with the powder which was in the magazine, it was discovered that a can of nitro-glycerine, which was stored in the magazine, was leaking.

Mr. Goodwin picked up what he thought was a jug of water and began pouring it on the nitro-glycerine with the idea of diluting it and washing it up. As soon as the fluid from the jug struck the floor he found that it was nitric acid.

The floor at once began to smoke, and when the men saw it they rushed from the building, but had not gone ten feet when the explosion occurred. The magazine was therefore the first to go up, followed immediately by the gunpowder in the three wagons, and several seconds later by the second magazine.

To those who heard the crash it seemed as if there were two distinct explosions, with a continuous roar between them. There are, however, five holes in the ground, which seem to indicate five explosions.

The entire catastrophe, however, occupied the space of scarcely five seconds, but in that time the surrounding property was swept as if a small volcano had broken forth in its midst. Every house within 200 yards collapsed. Trees were blown down, the grass within 100 yards mowed as if by a lawn mower, while bricks from the two magazines were hurled far across the river and all over the neighborhood.

The magazines, fortunately were situated more than a mile away from the factory itself. Both magazines ordinarily contained two or three tons of gunpowder in tin kegs, each keg being about eighteen inches high and a foot in diameter.

For several minutes after the explosions the air was completely filled with smoke and dust, illuminated by the glare from the already burning houses. Those who survived dragged themselves to what seemed a place of safety, only to be recalled by the shrieks of those less fortunate.

The work of rescue at once began, but in many cases the flames had already gained full sway over the crumbled ruins, and despite the energetic efforts of those who were not seriously hurt, several persons were burned to death before the debris which covered them could be removed.

The property is situated just over the Lowell line, in Tewksbury, but the Lowell Fire Department at once responded and did noble work in caring for the wounded.

Ambulances soon appeared on the scene and assisted the firemen, and all sorts of vehicles were pressed into the service. Nearly two score of persons were conveyed to the hospitals within half an hour, while many more who suffered merely from slight cuts by flying glass had their wounds bound up and remained on the scene, where they also assisted in caring for the less fortunate.

The explosion shook the city, and within half an hour there were at least 5000 people on the scene of the catastrophe, hindering the work of caring for the wounded so that the Acting Mayor of Lowell sent out a call for the militia to assist the local police. Three companies responded and three hours later had thrown a cordon of men around the district and cleared the place of every one except those immediately engaged in quenching the flames and searching for other victims of the explosion.

Two hundred yards further down the river from the second magazine the firemen suddenly came across the bodies of four little boys, who were just about to have a swim. A fifth member of the little party was fortunately in the river when the explosion occurred and escaped without injury.

On the other side of the magazine was a grove of trees, through which the explosion tore a path fifty feet wide for a distance of nearly 300 yards. The four little boys were caught in the centre of this path, and three were instantly killed. The body of one of them was frightfully mutilated, the head being completely blown off. The fourth was alive when he was discovered, but died a few minutes later.

Apparently the force from this second magazine was expended in two directions, north and south. On the north it completely demolished the house of William Riggs about fifty yards away, almost burying Mrs. Riggs and badly injuring her little son. Mrs. Riggs was subsequently removed, but died before being taken to the hospital.

Most of the property destroyed consisted of small buildings constructed of wood and at a comparatively small cost. The property loss, therefore, will be rather small.

The Selectmen of the town of Tewksbury, in which the explosion occurred, stated that they thought that $75,000 would cover the entire loss.

So large was the quantity of powder in storage that the shock of the explosion was distinctly felt all over northeastern Massachusetts. In Lowell many windows were demolished, and at places fifteen miles away glass was also shattered. The wreck caused by the explosion covers an extent of three acres. Houses, barns and outbuildings lie in ruins, some half demolished and others hardly more than a heap of broken timbers.

The building in which the explosion occurred was about one and one-half miles distant from the works of the cartridge company, which are in Lowell. Within a distance of fifty yards are half a dozen houses.

One hundred yards away there are twenty houses more, and beyond that the buildings are close together. Every structure within a quarter of a mile was torn within and without. Men, women and children who were inside sustained cuts, bruises and broken bones.

Most of those killed were employes of the concern or persons living in the small houses destroyed.

TURK LONG HELD OFFICE.

Knowledge of State Secrets Enabled Him to Have His Own Way.

Constantinople, Turkey.—Djelal Bey, Minister of Public Instruction, has been promoted to the position of Minister of Marine, which was occupied for twenty-three years by Hassan Pasha, who died a few days ago. The latter was known as "the permanent Minister of Marine," and was reputed to be the richest man in the Turkish Empire. He was credited with the possession of State secrets, which, it is said, enabled him to commit acts which nobody else would have dared to contemplate.

During his last illness it is said that his house was searched, presumably with the idea of seizing compromising documents, but nothing was found, and it is presumed that they were all placed for safe keeping, together with the bulk of his fortune, in a private bank. It is alleged that he agreed with Russia, for a consideration, to prevent the upbuilding of the Turkish navy.

CONSUL-GENERAL LONG DEAD.

He Is Killed by a Fall While on a Visit to Scotland.

Glasgow.—J. G. Long, the United States Consul-General at Cairo, died at Dunbar, Scotland. His death was the result of a fall.

Mr. Long was returning to his hotel at the time he met with the fatal accident. In the darkness he fell down the basement steps, a distance of eight feet, and fractured his skull.

Washington, D. C.—Mr. Long was born in Wilmington, N. C., August 19, 1846. He held various minor Federal offices, and was at one time Mayor of St. Augustine. He was appointed United States Consul-General at Cairo in 1897.

DISCONTENT IN HONOLULU.

Home Rule Party Denounces Governor Dole's Administration.

Honolulu, Hawaii. — The platform adopted by the convention of the Home Rule party denounces the administration of Governor Dole as oligarchical, the charge being made that the Governor and a selected clique control the affairs of the Territory in a selfish and wasteful manner. The administration is charged with being corrupt, and favoritism is declared to be rampant to a degree intolerable to the citizens of the islands.

It was decided that the time is not ripe for the presentation to the National Congress of a memorial praying for an independent form of government similar to that enjoyed by Cuba.

Lost Boy in a Swamp Four Days.

Albert Swanson, the five-year-old son of Charles Swanson, a homesteader near Cowan, forty miles from Duluth, Minn., after having been lost in a great swamp near that place for four days and four nights, was found by an Indian guide named John Lapario. The Indian was one of three guides in charge of 100 white men, and they found the boy on a deer trail, nearly dead from starvation and terror. Lapario made a birch bark basket, and in it carried the boy to his home.

Wants the $50,000 Anti-Weevil Reward.

George Franklin, a farmer living near San Marco, Texas, says he has discovered a successful remedy for eradicating the cotton boll weevil. He submitted to Governor Lanham his claim for the reward of $50,000 which is offered by the State of Texas for a remedy for killing the pests. His remedy is a liquid chemical solution which is sprayed upon the cotton and is harmless to the plant.

Land Frauds in Mississippi.

It is said that numerous land frauds have been discovered in Mississippi.

Heroic Mother Succumbs to Burns.

After hovering between life and death for three weeks Mrs. George Potts, at Elkton, Md., died as a result of being horribly burned about the breast and limbs, while making an effort to save the life of her four-year-old son. The latter was burned almost to a crisp by the explosion of a can of coal oil.

Servian Heir a Degenerate.

After an examination made by order of the Russian court, the eldest son of King Peter of Servia was declared to be a degenerate.

Arrests For Danville Lynching.

The Sheriff swore out warrants for a large number of persons whom he accused of making the assault on the jail at Danville, Ill. So far, twelve persons have been arrested. Two have given bail. The bail is fixed at $500. The arrests have had a very quieting influence.

Deaf Mute Killed by a Train.

Henry Broad, a deaf-mute, of Bridgeport, Conn., who was at one time a catcher on the New York baseball team, was struck and instantly killed by a train. His body was frightfully mangled.

Rebel Chief Surrenders.

General Antonio Ramos, one of the last of the chiefs of the revolution to remain in the field, who had a camp near Santa Lucia, Venezuela, has surrendered to the Government. Thus 400 men, with their arms and ammunition, are prisoners of war.

Minneapolis to Be Made a Flagship.

Orders have been issued to fit up the triple-crew cruiser Minneapolis, now receiving ship in the League Island Navy Yard, for service as the flagship of Rear-Admiral Wise, commanding the training squadron of the North Atlantic fleet.

Arkansas Kicks Turret Loose.

The monitor Arkansas arrived at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Va. She kicked her turret loose by trying to fire her twelve-inch guns simultaneously. The turret will have to be removed and the guns taken out, as in the case of the monitor Nevada, now at the yard.

Heavy Loss of Life at Che-Foo.

An extraordinary rainfall has inundated Che-Foo, China, resulting in enormous loss of life and property in the native city and heavy damage to the foreign settlement.

Accident Restores Speech.

At Pasadena, Cal., Miss Alice Dane, apparently a helpless cripple and deprived of perfect speech for many years by spinal trouble, has suddenly had the use of her limbs and vocal powers restored as the result of an accident. While ascending the stairs at her home she fell and the last step struck against her chest. Immediately the pains left her. She now walks about without the aid of crutches.

A General Strike at Baku, Russia.

A general strike has been declared at Baku, Russia, which involves 40,000 persons.

Fear Eruption of La Souffriere.

Fears of another eruption of La Souffriere were entertained, as an earthquake shock was felt similar to the one preceding the outbreak last fall.

Torpedo Boats For Mexico.

The fleet of torpedo boats ordered by the Department of Navy and Marine, of Mexico, is now on the way from Austria. They will be assigned to stations on the Gulf coast.

More Cotton Mills Close.

More cotton mills are closing as the result of the advance in cotton.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Indian Bureau paid out $150,000 to the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians for surplus lands.

W. A. Miller returned to work in the Government Printing Office, but the bookbinders gave no evidence of any intention to strike.

Rear-Admiral Taylor said half a dozen other battleships could equal the Kearsarge's record across the Atlantic.

Walter C. Hamm, of Pennsylvania, was appointed United States Consul at Hull, England.

The special European agent of the Immigration Bureau reported that, as a result of the Kishineff massacres, many very undesirable Hebrew immigrants were coming to this country.

The treaty between the United States and Denmark for the sale of the Danish West Indian Islands is dead, the time set for exchange of ratifications having expired.

Acting Secretary Loomis issued his warrant for the surrender to the British authorities of Whitaker Wright, the London promoter, charged with large financial irregularities.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Major-General Wade took command of the Division of the Philippines, General Davis retiring.

One hundred thousand ounces of silver were bought by the Director of the Mint for Philippine coinage.

The fifth anniversary of the landing of American troops at Guanica, Porto Rico, during the war with Spain, was observed throughout the island as a legal holiday.

Philippine scouts and constabulary killed fifteen rebels in a three hours' battle in the street of Albay.

DOMESTIC.

William Douglas, who had been on trial at Fairmont, W. Va., for almost two weeks on the charge of having murdered Frederick and John Johnson, last August, was acquitted.

Mrs. Prince Odum shot and killed her brother, John Rich, at Richton, Miss. The tragedy grew out of a family feud.

Mormon missionaries were refused ten permits to preach in the streets of New York City, only one application being granted.

A bronze tablet to the memory of General Henry Knox, President Washington's first Secretary of War, was unveiled at Thomaston, Me.

Dr. C. W. Littlefield, of Alexandria, Ind., said that he had created life atoms or animated germs through a solution of common salt, pure water, alcohol and ammonia.

The shrinkage in Boston copper stocks was estimated at nearly $138,000,000.

Claiming to have acted in self-defense, Officer Wesley Hicks killed David Dykes and fatally wounded Walter Fowler while trying to arrest them at Bristol, Va.

The Navy Department's efforts to close every saloon adjacent to the Navy Yard at Bremerton, Wash., were upheld by the Superior Court of that State.

Shortage in the accounts of Frank A. Labountie, clerk for the law firm of Wilson & Smith, in Buffalo, N. Y., was estimated at at least $500,000.

Charged by his mother with wasting the family estate, of which he was administrator, Paul Cain killed himself, and his body was found in the river at Louisville, Ky.

It appeared that the charges against Shelby M. Cullom, Clerk of the Arizona Supreme Court, were not based on irregularities that involved fraudulent intention. The money loss was only $50.

Union members of the Texas militia in Austin resigned from their companies at the demands of labor unions. Like desertions from the State's service were expected in other parts of the State.

Ellery A. Hibbard, a Democratic member of the Forty-second Congress, former Judge of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, died at Laconia, N. H., of spinal trouble. He was born in 1826.

The United Brothers of Friendship, a negro organization, at their convention in St. Louis, Mo., adopted resolutions praising President Roosevelt for his stand on the race question.

Low water in the Yukon River was worrying steamboat men, and little freight sent via St. Michael will get into Dawson this season.

FOREIGN.

The Prussian Ministry will devote $2,500,000 to the relief of the Silesian flood sufferers.

Several Korean Ministers and high dignitaries were suspected of being concerned in a plot against the Empress of Korea.

The labor candidate won in the Brandard Castle division of Durham County, England, hitherto a Liberal stronghold.

Senator Lodge was actively preparing in London for the meeting there, September 3, of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

Advices from Pekin said that the Russian officials at New-Chwang had stopped the exportation of wheat from that port to Japan.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra visited Belfast, Ireland, where the King unveiled a statue in honor of Queen Victoria; the rulers were warmly welcomed.

The Panama Liberal Government was overthrown, it was reported, because of opposition to the canal treaty.

Japan, following the advice of Great Britain, decided to adopt a waiting policy in regard to Russia.

In a march of an Hungarian regiment nearly half its men were sunstruck; fifteen were reported dead and seventy others in a dangerous condition.

Prince Ferdinand, accompanied by his children, left Bulgaria; advices regarding a revolt at Sofia were conflicting.

It was reported from Panama that a reaction in favor of the canal treaty was going on in Colombia.

Baron De Bush, a well-known chemist, was killed by a train near Northampton, England.

Mount Vesuvius showed signs of greater activity; a small stream of lava is flowing down the mountain.

About 1500 men were killed or wounded in the battle at Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.

The body of James McNeill Whistler was buried at Chiswick, England; many artists were present at the funeral service at Chelsea.

German delegates at a sitting of the American and Mexican Monetary Commission passed a resolution to the effect that Germany did not need to buy silver.

The Irish Land bill passed its first reading in the House of Lords.

The British House of Commons, by 228 to 118 votes, passed the third reading of the London Education bill.

Premier Balfour took occasion to defend the action of Mr. Chamberlain in making known the views of the colonies on the fiscal question.

By a decision of the British Imperial Privy Council the right to appeal against a Canadian Judge's decision in the Gaynor-Greene case was granted to the United States.

The visit of French legislators to London it was thought might lead to the formation of a Franco-British arbitration agreement.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra.$	—	@$	19
Firsts	17½	@	18½
Seconds	16	@	17
State dairy tubs, firsts	16½	@	17½
Imitation creamery	15	@	17
Factory, thirds to firsts	13	@	15
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	10
Small	—	@	10¼
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	5¾
Part skims, common	2½	@	3
Full skims	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	20	@	22
State and Penn	20	@	22
Western—Choice	—	@	19
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902	2 80	@	2 85
Medium, choice, 1902	—	@	2 27½
Pea, choice, 1902	2 27½	@	2 30
Red kidney, choice, 1902	—	@	3 25
White kidney, choice, 1902	2 65	@	2 70
Yellow eye, choice, 1902	2 70	@	2 75
Lima, Cal., 1902	—	@	2 50
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Jersey, per bbl	1 00	@	2 50
N. C., per basket	40	@	75
Delaware, per crate	30	@	50
Md., per crate	30	@	50
Pears, La Conte, per bbl	1 00	@	4 25
Bartlett, per basket	1 50	@	2 00
Bell, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Blackberries, per qt	6	@	12
Huckleberries, per qt	6	@	11
Gooseberries, per qt	6	@	10
Peaches, per basket	50	@	75
Plums, per qt	3	@	6
Currants, per qt	8	@	12
Raspberries, per pt	6	@	12
Muskmelons, per crate	50	@	2 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	15
Spring chickens, per lb	14	@	15
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	11
Ducks, per pair	60	@	80
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	15
Fowls, Western, per lb	13	@	14
Broilers, Phila., per lb	22	@	25
Ducks, spring, per lb	16	@	17½
Geese, spring, per lb	—	@	18
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State, 1902, choice, per lb	—	@	20
1901, choice, per lb	—	@	15
Common to good	11	@	14
Pacific Coast, 1902, choice	—	@	20
1901, choice	—	@	15
Common to good	11	@	14
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	—	@	1 15
No. 1, per 100 lb	—	@	1 05
No. 2, per 100 lb	87½	@	92½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	72½	@	80
Straw, long rye	80	@	85
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	31½	@	32
Maple sugar, per lb	9	@	10½
Maple syrup, per gallon	60	@	80
Honey, clover, per lb	11	@	14
Extracted, per lb	—	@	7
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Jersey, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Sweets, per bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Turnips, per 100 bunches	2 50	@	3 50
Tomatoes, per box	50	@	1 00
Egg plant, per crate	75	@	1 00
Squash, per bbl	50	@	1 00
Peas, per bag	1 00	@	1 25
Onions, Jersey, per basket	75	@	1 00
Southern, per basket	60	@	1 00
Peppers, per box	75	@	1 00
Lettuce, per dozen	50	@	70
String beans, per basket	1 25	@	1 50
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	3 00	@	5 00
Spinach, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Beets, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 50
Carrots, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Cucumbers, per basket	50	@	65
Lima beans, per bag	2 00	@	2 50
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Corn, per 100	75	@	1 25
Celery, per doz	10	@	50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 90	@	4 30
Spring patents	4 50	@	4 75
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	95¼
No. 2 red	—	@	84⅝
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	59
Oats, No. 2	—	@	40
No. 2 white	—	@	41½
Rye, Western	—	@	58¼
State	58	@	59½
Lard, city	6½	@	7
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6¾	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	9	@	12
Country dressed	5	@	9½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 25	@	4 30
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 00	@	6 65
Hogs, live, per 100	5 10	@	6 30
Country dressed, per lb	8¼	@	9¼

CORN IS DOING WELL.

In General Need of Rain—Condition of Spring Wheat Unfavorable.

Washington, D. C.—The weekly summary of crop conditions, issued by the Weather Bureau, says:

The temperature during the week in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains has been favorable, except in New England, where it has been too cool, but the need of rain is being quite generally felt in the Central Valleys and Southern States. Destructive local storms occurred in Minnesota, Missouri and in the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. In California the week was abnormally cool, but otherwise favorable.

Over the northern portion of the corn belt the corn crop has made good progress and elsewhere fair advancement is reported, but it is in general need of rain in the central and southern portions of the principal corn States. While no serious injury has yet resulted from drouth, the crop is threatened in portions of Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri.

The condition of spring wheat continues unfavorable, especially over the northern portion of the spring wheat region.

Some winter wheat remains to be harvested in the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States and the Lake region.

Industrial Depression in Austria.

A report by the Chief Industrial Inspector of Austria shows that the labor situation in that country is greatly depressed, many factories running on short time and the families of the industrial classes suffering. The most capable workingmen, particularly machinists and metal workers, are emigrating to England and America.

Daily Shipments of California Fruit.

One hundred carloads of fruit a day are now being sent East from Sacramento, Cal.

1,000,000 Spindles Idle in Fall River.

It is said that 1,000,000 spindles are idle in Fall River, Mass., and that business will be dull through August. About fifteen corporations are included in the temporary cessation of business, and the claim is made that the idleness is due to the high price of cotton. In all about 12,000 operatives are out of work, and 80,000 pieces of print cloth are removed from the output.

Internal Revenue Report.

The internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to $230,740,382, a decrease over last year of $41,127,607.

New Issue Counterfeit Buffalo Note.

A new issue of the counterfeit of the United States (Buffalo) note, described in the press dispatches of October 17, 1902, has been discovered. The check letter has been changed from "C" to "B," and the plate number from 57 to 52. Otherwise the notes are the same.

Germany Buys More, Sells Less.

Germany's foreign trade for the half year, in values partly estimated, was as follows: Imports, $767,000,000, against $709,750,000 for the corresponding period last year, and exports, $602,500,000, against $555,750,000 in 1902.

Ignorance Acquired.

Brander Matthews sometimes treats his Columbia pupils to a somewhat bewildering exhibition of word-juggling. He was giving his English literature class a brief dissertation on a certain living author whose works he does not greatly admire.

"He may have taken a four-year course in ignorance," said Professor Matthews; "but he must have been born very ignorant, too. For at his early age he could not possibly have acquired all the ignorance he possesses."—New York World.

An Old House Unearthed.

Some university students making a geological survey along the Kaw River a few miles west of Lawrence discovered an old stone house which had been uncovered by the flood on the farm of Henry Collins. The house had been completely covered, a field of corn being above it, and its walls and the chimney are in a fair state of preservation. Within the house, which has been partially excavated, was found an iron stove, showing that it had been the abode of civilized people. — Lawrence (Kan.) Gazette.

Snail Cure Risky.

The snail cure for a corn may cause Miss Clara Hogue, a farmer's daughter, residing in Blackford County, to lose her foot. She was suffering with a corn, and her father, following an old tradition that a snail could remove the growth, obtained one and applied it. Her foot is now swollen to twice its natural size and it is feared amputation may be necessary. Physicians say there is nothing poisonous about a snail, and are unable to account for the result.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

More About Radium.

Radium does not get its energy from air, as some scientists seem to suppose, but very probably from changes within the atoms of which it is composed. It is believed that these atoms are the heaviest in the universe. It is possible that, after hundreds of thousands of years, radium may devolve into simpler elements, and so pass right through the series to hydrogen. Scientists do not now believe that the "elements" are really elemental. There is really only one element. But radium is its most remarkable form. Great curiosity is being manifested in the specimens now being publicly exhibited at the London Natural History Museum—three tiny grains in a watch glass, shining as they have done since before man appeared on the earth. The camera exhibit seems to give the most satisfaction. In it some sulphide of zinc has been painted with radium, and in the dark it glows with a soft green light. This part of the exhibit will not require renewal for 30,000 years. Other interesting metals in the exhibit are thorium and helium. Thorium is the main ingredient of the incandescent mantle. Helium is so light that the earth's revolution has whisked nearly all of it off into space. What remains is probably new formed by the breaking down of the atoms of radium—if the word atom can be applied to what has at least 150,000 parts.—Harper's Weekly.

Wore His Hat in Czar's Presence.

In the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City is hung a massive painting of the Court of Russia at the time Cassius M. Clay was the representative of this republic thereat. The scene is one of unusual brilliancy and portrays the Czar in his imperial robes, with feathers flying from his headgear, while around him are stationed all foreign Ambassadors attendant upon his court. In the picture, Clay and the Czar are the only two standing with their heads covered. It is said that Clay was requested to remove his hat in deference to being in the presence of the Czar, but this Clay refused to do, saying: "I only take off my hat to those who take off their hats to me." Had the Czar uncovered his head, it is to be presumed, says the Lexington (Ky.) Democrat, that Clay would have followed suit, but so long as the Russian monarch kept his head covered before Clay the latter would not uncover before him.

The Life of a Seed.

The United States Department of Agriculture is making experiments for the purpose of determining the extreme vitality of seeds. Over a hundred species of plants have been packed in a soil consisting of dry clay enclosed in pots, and buried at varying depths underground—eight sets at a depth of six inches, twelve at a depth of twenty, and a third set of twelve at a depth of three and a half feet. At the end of one, two, three, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, forty and fifty years, a set from each depth will be exhumed and tested. The results of the experiment are likely to be of extraordinary value to agriculturists, both commercially and scientifically. Incidentally, it may be recalled that authentic cases are on record which prove that certain seeds have the power of sprouting after having been buried for long periods of time, reliable tests having shown that twelve out of twenty-one species have the power of germinating after twenty years.—Harper's Weekly.

Keeps the Food Warm.

A Bavarian named Wegmann has invented an apparatus which cooks food and keeps it warm for from ten to fifteen hours.

There are four millionaires in Britain to one in France. N. Y.—32

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Thermometers used by physicists show a change of a millionth of a degree.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package Free by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

The art of glyptics, engraving on precious stones, is being revived in France.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Italy has 95,701 acres of orange and lemon groves containing 16,739,907 trees.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Electric railways kill 100 persons a month

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness, and regulate your bowels. You need Ayer's Pills. Vegetable; gently laxative. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO. NASHUA, N. H.

Golf in Shakespeare's Day.

The following is an extract from "Shakespeare's Europe: Unpublished Chapters of Fynes Moryson's Itinerary:" They have a common Pastyme and exercise to dryue a little ball through the fieldes and vpon the ice, with a stick of wood turning in at the lowe end, like the basting ladells we use in kitchens, save that they are not made hollow, but are rounde in the end, and this sport I haue seene frequently vsed not only by boyes and young men, but by men of 40 yeares age and vpward.

Red Blindness.

Inability to see "red light" is the main form of color blindness from which sailors suffer. Last year thirty-four officers and would-be officers of the British mercantile marine failed to pass the color tests, and of these twenty-three were more or less completely red blind, the rest more or less unable to distinguish green. The 4600 candidates for certificates were also submitted to a test for form vision and twenty-one of them failed to distinguish the form of the object submitted.—Tit-Bits.

The Fish Came Back.

Recently a man named Saunders, while fishing in the River Axe, near Weston-super-Mare, hooked a fine jack, which broke away, carrying in its interior three hooks and a portion of the tackle. Some three weeks later Saunders' son, while fishing in the same locality, captured the identical fish, hooks and all.—Tit-Bits.

Codfish Taken in Millions.

Last year's codfish catch weighed about 500 million pounds.

Thirteen new theatres to cost $8,000,000 are building in New York City.

What to Do in Case of Illness?

That is the problem which frequently confronts everyone—especially parents with small children. A slight illness treated at once often saves a long period of sickness and expense—sometimes prevents death. The trouble is that so few people can think on the instant what treatment to apply, even if they have the knowledge necessary to recognize the disease and know what simple remedies are best. To meet this want at small expense the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard street, New York City, is sending postpaid a doctor book on receipt of sixty cents in stamps. The book is illustrated, contains 598 pages, explains symptoms, causes and simple means of overcoming ordinary illnesses. It was written by the eminent J. Hamilton Ayres, A. M., M. D. It is a volume which should be in every household, as no one can tell what moment he may require the knowledge it contains.

One hundred and thirty kinds of wild flowers are found near Nome, Alaska.

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough. The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; $1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.

Best For The Bowels **Cascarets** CANDY CATHARTIC THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 597

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Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

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